FBIS DAILY REPORT

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JULY C.A. FOREIGN MINISTERS DOCUMENT RELEASED

PA091702 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Sep 83 pp 10A, 11A

[Text] BASES FOR PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA. It is under this title the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras prepared a document during a meeting in Guatemala on 19 and 20 July 1983, following the topics listed on an agenda unanimously approved at the second meeting of the Contadora Group on 29 and 30 May 1983. This document was presented for consideration by the group during the meetings in Panama City on 28, 29, and 30 July. The document, which had not been released to the press until now, and the agenda it describes, follow:

Agenda approved unanimously at the second meeting of the Contadora Group in Panama on 29 and 30 May 1983.

Topic I

Conceptual Framework

A) Principles and norms of international law

B) Conditions for peaceful coexistence

C) Strengthening of democratic political institutions

Topic II

Political and Security Problems

A) Arms race

B) Foreign advisers

C) Arms trafficking

D) Political and armed destabilization actions

E) Human rights

F) Tension and incidents between bordering and nonbordering nations

Topic III

Economic and Social Goals

A) Subregional trade and cooperation

B) Latin American regional support

C) International cooperation for development

D) Refugees and related subjects

Topic IV

Implementation and control of the agreements

BASES FOR PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

To contribute to global and regional peace and security within the context of the agenda and the procedures approved at the joint meeting of foreign ministers of Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela held in Panama from 28 to 30 May 1983; and

Moved by the inevitable need to achieve the welfare and social and economic progress of their respective countries;

The foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras analyzed the agenda and the "Cancun Declaration on Peace in Central America" in Guatemala on 19 and 20 July 1983, and considered it advisable to propose bases, subject to future expansion, to guide the discussions aimed at achieving the simultaneous approval of agreements to ensure peaceful coexistence in the region.

I. Conceptual Framework

They believe it is essential that there be a commitment to establishing Central American coexistence on the basis of mutual respect, the strict and reciprocal observance of international principles, and the following measures:

1. Renunciation of the use or threat of force in relations among Central American states.

2. Renunciation of any form of armed, political, economic, or ideological aggression among the Central American states.

3. Condemnation of terrorism in all its manifestations and the obligation to create legal mechanisms to sanction it.

4. Peaceful solutions to international disputes.

5. Equal sovereignty of states.

6. Good faith in the fulfillment of international commitments.

7. Self-determination in the internal affairs of other states.

[no point 8 published]

9. International cooperation for economic and social development.

10. Creation and strengthening of democratic institutions produced by the honest expression of the people's will through free political elections; and

11. Effective guarantees of respect for and promotion of human, political, civil, economic, social, and cultural rights.

II. Political and Security Problems

A) Arms race

1. The commitment to stop the arms race in all its forms, with the objective of re-establishing a military balance in the region, negotiating acceptable terms and limits on the capacity for military action by the Central American states.

In order to reestablish the military balance in the region, a Multilateral Oversight Commission must inventory weapons held by the states.

2. The commitment to begin, within 30 days of the agreements, negotiations for the necessary reduction of the levels of armament in regard to the accepted terms and limits, so as to achieve a military balance in any bilateral relationship between Central American states having armed forces.

3. Limits by the Central American states on the maximum number of regular military troops in each of their armed forces and the commitment not to organize, directly or indirectly, irregular forces or any other armed groups, regardless of their title, inside or outside the normal structure of their armed forces.

4. The commitment not to permit in their territory or in their vessels or aircraft the presence of foreign military troops in a number capable of forming organized combat units and not to permit the establishment of foreign forces capable of undertaking offensive, defensive, or dissuasive actions.

5. The obligation of the Central American states not to introduce in the region heavy and sophisticated weapons, including nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical weapons.

6. The commitment not to establish foreign military bases on the territory of the Central American states.

7. A Multilateral Oversight Commission will supervise the fulfillment of the commitments established in the points of this paragraph.

B) Foreign Advisers

1. Agreement between the Central American nations on the maximum number of foreign advisers, counsellors, or instructors, military or otherwise, who might be used for military or security purposes.

2. Withdrawal of foreigners capable [en disposicion] of taking over military and security affairs.

3. A Multilateral Oversight Commission will control the fulfillment of the commitments incurred under the points of this paragraph.

C) Arms Trafficking

1. Commitment to suspend the clandestine trafficking of arms from within and outside the region destined for armed persons or groups whose intention is to destabilize the governments of the other Central American countries, whether individuals, public institutions, or private organizations.

2. Establishment of international controls to be exercised by the Multilateral Oversight Commission over the border areas, coasts, ports, airports, and other strategic locations, installations, and areas that might be used for the clandestine trafficking of arms.

III. Economic and Social Goals

A) Subregional Trade and Cooperation

1. The Central American nations must make every effort to normalize and improve trade in the region.

2. They must also make every effort to strengthen and develop the Central American economic integration process, to promote a balanced and overall development of the participating countries as a means of adequately responding to the requirements of a sustained progress of their economies and the welfare of their people, and to identify and solve problems in areas on common interest.

Likewise, with a spirit of regional cooperation, they should make joint overtures to obtain the funds needed to overcome serious regional and subregional problems, and especially for funds to solve social problems.

They should also adopt the mechanisms necessary to provide better access to international markets for their products.

They should join efforts to eradicate the factors allowing economic and social underdevelopment, to promote and stimulate the private and labor sectors in their respective countries, and to create rational mechanisms to provide incentives for investment, production, and marketing.

To achieve the objectives outlines above, the Central American nations will ask the Secretariat of Centran American Economic Integration (SIECA) and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) to develop jointly an updated study of the Central American economic crisis and suggest ways to solve it.

These social and economic objectives can only be achieved successfully within a framework of political stability, democratic institutions, and regional security, which are seen as unrevokable commitments in this document.

B. Refugees and Related Topics

The Central American countries will agree to create suitable conditions in their respective countries for refugees' voluntary return home or, if necessary, provide facilities for their placement or incorporation in their countries under the supervision of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other similar international organizations. They will also agree to support all the efforts made at the international level by the states in all region to achieve the aid needed for the Central American refugees.

IV. Execution and Control of the Agreements

To facilitate the execution and control of the agreements in the present document, the Central American countries should agree to the creation of an appropriate institutional framework that would include the formation of a higher body, formed by the foreign relations ministers, which would coordinate the agreements and see that they are carried out, receive, keep track of, and resolve protests and reports from any of the Central American countries, or from competent technical organizations. This body would also establish the mechanisms for investigating protests and could decide to halt actions contrary to the obligations accepted by the Central American countries, create sanctions it might consider adequate, devise measures leading to the perfecting of agreements arrived at by the members, and establish a Multilateral Oversight Commission of a technical nature.

The development of the topics in the present document would be subject to international juridical formalization once the terms of the global and regional agreement had been decided upon.

The Central American governments agree not to lend or allow logistical support that would involve transportation, operations coordination, communications, operations bases, metereological information, equipment maintenance, or distraction operations that would facilitate the granting of such logistic support, or the transit of personnel destined to support movements attempting to destabilize Central American governments.

D. Political and Armed Destabilization Actions

1. Agreement to prevent the use of territory to support, supply, finance, or direct terrorist or subversive elements whose aim is to destabilize Central American governments.

2. Agreement of all the Central American countries not to promote, encourage, or support acts of terrorism and sabotage in the countries of the area.

3. Agreement not to promote or encourage propaganda campaigns of solidarity with the destabilization of the governments in the area.

E. Human Rights

The commitment of the Central American states to faithfully respect human, political, civil, economic, social, and cultural rights. In this regard, the five states must guarantee in their respective territories the inviolability of life, the physical and moral integrity of persons, honor, private life, the right to the free development of the personality, personal security, the inviolability of homes and mail, individual freedoms, respect for political, religious, and philosopical beliefs, the right to defense, and the guarantees of due process.

The Central American states must promise to guarantee in their territories freedom of expression and dissemination of thought by any means and without prior censorship, as well as access under equal conditions to all means of dissemination of thought, freedom of movement and transit, the right to assembly and to free association and unionization, the participation of their citizens in public affairs directly or through representatives chosen and elected in free, regular, and honest elections, the freedom to establish and join political parties, and universal, egalitarian, and secret suffrage.

To this end, the Central American states must also promise to take actions of national reconciliation in those cases where there have been deep divisions within society, through the creation of opportunities for the citizens' participation in democratic processes that will lead to the establishment of representative, pluralist, and participatory regimes as a faithful reflection of the will expressed through suffrage.

The Central American states will also promise to protect minorities and to respect their geographic location and their cultural and religious traditions.

They also promise to vigorously promote economic and social development programs in order to achieve greater well-being and an equitable distribution of wealth.

In order to guarantee their peoples' enjoyment of economic rights, the Central American states will promise to respect the rights to property, personal initiative, production, consumption, savings, economic organization, and investment, which will be exercised in harmony with the interest of the human being and society. They must treat likewise the citizens of the other Central American countries who live in their respective territories.

F) Tensions and Incidents Between Bordering or Nonbordering States

The problems of Central America establish the common responsibility of the governments of the area to seek formulas of peaceful understanding.

Therefore, partial solutions are not enough; an overall and rational conceptualization is also needed. This will unquestionably help eliminate the problems among neighboring states. The political commitment and will of all the Central American countries is needed for this objective.

The possible continuation of tensions and incidents among bordering and nonbordering states which might occur after the conclusion of these agreements must be resolved by the states involved within the regional institutional framework established by the Central American countries.

Within the context of the multilateral commitments, the Central American states will also be obliged to give prior notification of the movement of troops to areas near the borders, ports, airports, and other strategic zones, through groups of observers chosen by common agreement of the interested states. The Central American states will also be obliged to improve the communications system between the proper authorities of each country so as to prevent and, if necessary, to resolve border incidents or tensions.

FOREIGN MINISTRY BACKS ROK ON CIVIL AIR MEETING

PY091158 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0210 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Sep (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry today reported that as a member of the International Civil Aviation Executive Council, Argentina supports calling a meeting for 15 September to discuss the serious incident in which a KAL passanger plane was shot down by the Soviet Union. During an interview this afternoon, Alberto Dumont, the Foreign Ministry under secretary, informed ROK Ambassador Yi Su-u of Argentina's support for holding this meeting.

GOVERNMENT PARDONS FORMER PRESIDENT ISABEL PERON

PY100118 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2321 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text of Decree No 2,330 pardoning former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron]

[Text] Taking into account Justice Ministry dossier No 53725/83, and whereas:

There are many requests that were submitted by various persons and political sectors that have political ties with Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron asking the Executive Branch to lift the perpetual and total disqualification that was imposed on her, following adjudication by a court decree.

Leaders of other political organizations have also made similar public requests;

The government's firm and reiterated objective is to remain totally and absolutely uninvolved with this electoral stage, which is aimed at the restoration of the institutions;

In response to a government request made in keeping with paragraph 6 of Article 86 of the Constituion, the National Court of Appeals of the federal capital has expressed its concurrence with the above decision, the government having thus complied with the terms of this constitutional regulation.

The aforementioned article empowers the executive branch to commute sentences or grant pardons;

The president of the Argentine Nation herby decrees:

Article 1: The total and perpetual disqualification that was imposed on Maria Estela Martinez de Peron is hereby commuted.

Article 2: It is so ordered.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION PACT WITH CHILE APPROVED

PY121552 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1118 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (DYN) -- It has been officially reported that the national executive branch has legally approved the "agreement on cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy" signed with Chile on 13 November 1976.

he agreement also covers the implementation of the agreement on scientific and tech-ological cooperation signed between the two countries on 17 May 1974.

he document approved by the executive branch deals with the scientific and technological evelopment of nuclear energy in which the two contracting parties are engaged, given he advantages offered by the close scientific cooperation in the field of nuclear nergy research, according to the provisions of the law.

he field in which joint scientific and technological research will be developed will nclude experimental and powerful reactors; basic research, or applied research on he detection and effects of radiation; production of radioisotopes and their applica-ion; prospecting for nuclear minerals, their benefits, and peaceful uses; and all ther scientific and technological aspects covering the peaceful use of nuclear energy hich the contracting parties may consider of mutural interest, the text of the esolution states. This resolution has only one article which establishes the approval f the agreement.

ILITARY PERSONNEL TO WITHDRAW FROM PUBLIC POSTS

Y111413 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1245 GMT 10 Sep 83

Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA) -- The military junta has ordered the "retreat," y 30 October of personnel from the three branches of the Armed Forces who now hold fficial posts, in order to facilitate the transfer of power to the future constitutional uthorities, to whom they will have to present their resignations.

he military junta gave this order a few hours after a similar order, which was earned unofficially, was given yesterday morning by the Air Force. It ordered all ts personnel holding public functions to gradually abandon their posts by at least 8 hours before the elections.

he military junta's order states that the military must retreat gradually from their ublic functions in order not to impede or hinder current arrangements.

he measure affects active duty or retired personnel who had been designated to occupy fficial posts after 24 March 1976.

ccording to military sources, the decision was adopted a few days ago by the military junta and was forwarded later to the different commands of the three branches.

t was unofficially learned in Air Force circles that orders to this effect have lready been forwarded to Air Force personnel who are working in different ministries. fficers of the Air Force who on behalf of the institution are "carrying out various asks between different sectors of the government and the Air Force" were also otified.

t was not explained what the policy will be regarding provincial governors who are embers of the Armed Forces, because it was said that although they had presented heir resignations, they will be the ones who will transfer power to the onstitutional authorities that will succeed them.

GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ANTI-UK AGGRESSIONS

PY100221 Paris AFP in Spanish 2225 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (AFP) -- The ultra-nationalist Argentine Artigas-Giachino commando today claimed responsibility for a fire caused by two bomb explosions aboard the British freighter "Kraka" 2 months ago. In an anonymous communique issued to the Argentina mass media, the commando group, which is made up of Latin Americans and Irish, also notes that it has sent letter bombs to three British ministers.

In its communique No 3, the Artigas-Giachino commando group notes that it sabotaged the freighter that transported supplies to the British occupation forces in Puerto Argentino, (Port Stanley), the Malvinas capital. The letter bombs were reportedly sent to Norman Tebbit, Ray Whitney, and George Younger, "since they are the most staunch defenders of British colonialism."

The anonymous communique also states that it is time for that woman, who wears pants like a man and who governs those pirates, to understand that whoever plays with fire gets burned. It adds that "we have already burned up one of her ships; next we will burn her up." The command has already claimed responsibility for other threats and attacks against British subjects or companies in Argentina.

ECUADOREAN NAVY COMMANDER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PY100302 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0002 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (TELAM) -- Admiral Mario Jaramillo del Castillo, the Ecuadorean Navy commander, arrived today at 1900 at the Ezeiza International Airport on an official visit. He will stay in Argentina until 17 September.

The high-ranking Ecuadorean naval chief was welcomed at the international airport by Admiral Ruben Oscar Franco, the Argentine Navy commander; by Rear Admiral Mario Pablo Palet, a high-ranking Argentine officer who has been appointed as aide to the distinguished guest; and by Captain Hernan Galarza Machuca, the Ecuadorean naval attache.

Admiral Jaramillo del Castillo will start his offical visit on Monday. He is scheduled to hold protocol meetings with the three Armed Forces commanders, the president, the defense minister, the Ecuadorean ambassador, and the Buenos Aires mayor. He is also scheduled to pay homage to San Martin and Brown.

BRIEFS

SOVIET RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION OFFER -- Gaston Cossettini, the president of the state-run enterprise Argentine Railways, has reported that the USSR is drawing up an engineering project that is to be submitted to the Argentine Government as part of a Soviet offer for the electrification of the Jose Leon Suarez-Rosario railway. [Summary] [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 4 Sep 83 p 12 PY]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL -- Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (DYN) -- Today Argentina and Portugal ratified a "cultural agreement" signed on 30 June 1981 in Lisbon. The agreement was ratified through exchange notes. [Summary] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2142 GMT 6 Sep 83 PY]

ECONOMIC TEAM APPROVES MINERS' 41-PERCENT HIKE

PY091941 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Planning and Coordination Minister Roberto Jordan Pando has disclosed that at its last meeting the economic team approved a salary hike for miners retroactive to 15 July.

[La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish at 1100 GMT on 9 September 1983 reported that the rank-and-file mining leaders ended meetings which started 3 days ago. At the end of the meetings to discuss the problems which the enterprises of the mining corporation of Bolivia are facing, they disclosed a note received "from Minister Secretary General of the Presidency of the Republic Benjamin Miguel that refers to salary policy and the increase decreed in keeping with the inflation rate. The note states that the economic team has approved a 41-percent salary increase for the mining sector, which represents 5,085 Bolivian pesos. The economic team has also approved a 37.5-percent increase for those persons hired under contract. The note points out that these decisions of the economic team will be subjects for consideration by the national cabinet during its next session."]

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMIBOL COMANAGEMENT DECREE

PY101331 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The most important piece of news recently is, no doubt, the official confirmation of workers comanagement in the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL]. The government and the workers will over the next few hours appoint the executive board, which will manage the affairs of the largest state-owned mining company.

President Hernan Siles Zuazo has promulgated a supreme decree in keeping with the negotiations with the workers which ended on 19 July. The strike which the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] had threatened has been averted, since the government approved the decree which contains the guidelines agreed upon during the negotiations between the government comanagement commission and the workers.

The workers comanagement of COMIBOL has been instituted to defend and strengthen national mining assets, to draw up, propose, and carry out plans aimed at developing each state-owned enterprise in keeping with an overall plan, and to give the workers responsibility over the management and leadership of COMIBOL, according to the decree approved last night. This comanagement, which is complete, democratic, and a joint effort, will have an administrative structure made up of an executive board which will have a president, a vice president, three representatives of the executive branch appointed by the president of the nation, and three workers' representatives.

ORURO WORKERS BEGIN INDEFINITE GENERAL STRIKE

PY121300 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Oruro workers began an indefinite strike today. The roads leading to this capital were also blocked by groups of peasants who were complying with orders given by labor union organizations. According to reports by this station's correspondent in the city of (Pagador), leaders of the departmental labor confederation are continuing their hunger strike. The decision to begin an indefinite strike in all labor sectors was adopted yesterday. The strikers are demanding the dismissal of the mayor and prefect of Oruro.

LOOTING OF SUPERMARKETS CONTINUES IN RIO

PY102144 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The lootings that have been taking place in Rio de Janeiro since last Saturday [3 September] were repeated early yesterday morning. Three other supermarkets were plundered by a large number of people, who even used vehicles to transport food products and beverages. These lootings took place despite the strong police security measures prepared by the Rio de Janeiro police. The new lootings were recorded in two supermarkets in Rio de Janeiro and one in the Rio de Janeiro district of Sao Gonzalo.

These events surprised even the secretary of the military police, who had placed all the troops under his command, 26,500 men, on the streets, in addition to having the support of 7,500 civilian policemen. Unable to act in the well guarded neighborhoods, the looters moved to other points of the city.

Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola also admitted that if necessary, he may resort to the federal government to maintain order in Rio de Janeiro. He has learned who is responsible for the disturbances and lootings in his state: the right. The day before yesterday, he charged the Madureira businesses with enciting the street venders to protest, and the commercial association for supporting the protest. Nevertheless, the detained persons are actually unemployed persons with no apparent connections with the right.

Looters Detained, Charged

PY121432 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Eighteen persons who looted several supermarkets in the northern area of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Gonzalo were detained and changed with theft. Five minors were also detained and handed over to the Division for the Protection and Security of Minors. They will be submitted to social investigation procedures.

Havana Reports on Looting

PA112157 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Brazilian military police have been confronted with an increase in the looting of stores, mainly in the northeast part of the country. Hundreds of citizens are desperate due to hunger and unemployment. In Rio de Janeiro, approximately 40 persons were arrested after lootings took place in the slums. Meanwhile, some 400 women invaded the headquarters of the National Nutrition Institute in Bonito de Santa Fe, Paraiba State, and stole 2 tons of grains and milk. Some 500 unemployed hungry peasants took all the foodstuffs they could find in the local market at (Nuestra Senora de Gloria). Meanwhile, government officials and local businessmen in the town of (Maraguare) distributed food to hundreds of persons who threatened to loot the stores.

NEW CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON ECONOMIC POLICY

PY082310 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Sep 83 p 31

[Excerpt] Upon taking over his new position yesterday, the new president of the Central Bank, Afonso Celso Pastore, said that the Central Bank will pay more attention to the internal problems of the economy and that the monetary policies will be made more flexible so that interest rates may come down. Pastore rejected shock treatment to check inflation but defended the Brazilian commitment with the IMF to reduce annual inflation to 55 percent and the real public deficit to zero in 1984.

The new president of the Central Bank said: "The government wants the level of employment within the private sector of the economy to recoup. However, this will be impossible without austerity on the part of the government to make room for managing the monetary policy to create conditions necessary for the reduction of real interest rates. To achieve the goal of a zero real fiscal deficit next year, a nominal deficit of 7 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has to be achieved. This does not mean no fiscal deficit at all. This goal must be projected to allow the private sector to reenter the economic process. This is the way we are going to recover employment and saving levels in the economy."

Pastore -- who does not advocate the shock treatment, as do former Finance Minister Professor Octavio Gouvea de Bulhoes, former Central Bank President Carlos Brandao, and his predecessor Carlos Geraldo Langoni -- said that the government, "within its limitations," will try to reduce inflation as soon as possible. He facetiously added: "He who makes promises for the short term usually loses his job in the short term."

The new Central Bank president reiterated that for the team of Minister Netto to pare down the fiscal deficit, it is fundamental to overcome the troubles of the economy: "The control of inflation must begin with economic self-restraint by the government. Containing the fiscal deficit is also fundamental to the recovery of employment levels. Without being overheated by the fiscal policy, the monetary policy should logically be the mainspring for economic adjustments."

In a clear reply to Langoni's criticism to the target of a zero real public deficit, the equivalent to a nominal public deficit of 7 percent of the GDP after monetary and exchange corrections, Pastore noted that government expenditures, including direct expenses, fund transfers to state run enterprises, and subsidies granted, resulted in the adoption of a more conservative credit policy, thus resulting in high interest rates in the segment of unregulated interest rates, which primarily affects the private industrial sector.

Now the Central Bank favors "a more flexible monetary policy and a more restrained fiscal policy," the new president explained. He also argued that the targets jointly set with the IMF are ambitious, necessary, and attainable through the implementation of consistent instruments of economic policy. He said: "Without targets, negotiations get stuck."

By resorting to the appropriate instruments, Pastore stated, "the interest rates will drop in due time." But he made it clear that among the options available, he is not thinking of an "irresponsible expansionary monetary policy, which would only lead to hyperinflation."

AUGUST INFLATION FIGURES, PRICE INDEX DISCUSSED

PY100051 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Sep 83 p 32

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro -- The inflation rate during the month of August reached 10.1 percent, 3 percent lower than the 13.3 percent recorded in July, thus totaling an accrued rate of 108.7 percent during the year, and 152.7 percent during the past 12 months. These figures were released yesterday by the Brazilian Economics Institute [IBRE] of the Getulio Vargas Foundation, which also revealed the latest expunction of 0.5 percent from the General Price Index, which reduces the rate to 9.6 percent, to effect the monetary correction.

According to a note released by IBRE, beginning in September the price indexes will be published after deductions are made for "accidental" reasons (increase in prices caused by the influence of bad weather on harvests). The so-called "corrective" expunction for the withdrawal of subsidies and the devaluation of the cruzeiro, was no longer applied. [as published]

"IBRE directors feel that the publication of two different indexes during the past 3 months has been harmful to the exchange policy, because it creates, due to the inconsistency in information, a gap between the monetary and exchange corrections, and because the accidental factors should not affect the exchange rate, and consequently, they should not affect the accounts in cruzeiros designed to pay the debts contracted in foreign currency," the note explains. It adds that the "non-adjusted" General Price Index will be computed as of now by IBRE alone to "maintain the records of the overall movement of prices, with no distortions."

Exchange Correction Explained

PY100223 Rio de Janeiro JOURNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt] After a meeting with Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, Central Bank President Afonso Celso Pastore reported yesterday that the exchange correction, beginning now, will be equal to the reformulated inflation rate. With this decision, the devaluations of the cruzeiro will not be so great. According to Pastore, the objective is to prevent the transfer [repasse] to the exchange devaluation of price variations which have nothing to do with changes in the international market.

BRIEFS

FRG TO BUILD SUBMARINE -- Rio de Janeiro -- Admiral Raphael de Azevedo Branco, director general of the Navy Materiel Department, yesterday said that the FRG will finance and build a submarine for Brazil. He indicated that the preliminary phase of the project will be concluded by the end of the year and the construction itself will probably begin next year. The Navy officer also said that there is a project to build a similar submarine at the Rio de Janeiro shipyards. A team of Navy engineers will be sent to the FRG to learn about the construction of the IKL-1400, one of the best conventional submarines in current production. [Summary] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Aug 83 p 7 PY]

NEW 1ST ARMY COMMANDER -- General Heraldo Tavares Alves yesterday took over as commander of the 1st Army whose jurisdiction encompasses Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo and Minas Gerais states. He replaced Major General Diogo de Oliveira Figueiredo, who had been appointed acting commander. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Aug 83 p 2 PY]

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS -- Brasilia -- General Mario Silva O'Reilly Sousa yesterday took over as director of the Army Teaching and Research Department, replacing General Heraldo Tavares Alves, who was appointed commander of the 1st Army. [Summary] [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Aug 83 p 4 PY]

ROUNDUP OF 11 SEP VIOLENCE IN SANTIAGO DISTRICTS

Death Toll at 13

PY121700 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] A new escalation of violence has struck Santiago. Yesterday and last night, groups of subversive criminals caused violent disturbances in several districts of Santiago.

In the (Santa Corina) district of Pudahuel, (Pedro Marin Novoa), 22, was shot to death. Marin, along with neighbors, was taking part in a meeting held in a soccer field.

Another person died in a public hospital, but his identity has not been disclosed. At least 200 people have been shot or injured during the past few hours.

During most of the night, the criminals set bonfires on the main access routes to various districts. With traffic cut off, the criminals stopped vehicles that attempted to get through and destroyed them and robbed the passengers. Jewelry, money, and assorted items were stolen from the people in the cars under the threat of death.

Southern and western Santiago were the sectors where violence was at its worst. However, incidents also developed in the areas of Grecia and Quilin Circles.

Another fatality, the second, was reported near 10,000 Las Rejas Avenue. There, Jorge Hugo Matamoros Perez, 22, who was participating in a march, suddenly started to run toward a bus which was not in regular service. The bus driver, apparently out of fear of being attacked by the reckless demonstrators, accelerated and ran over Matamoros, killing him.

Reports from several hospitals state that at least 200 persons have been attended to during the past few hours. The death toll is now 13 for the latest peaceful protest day called for by the opposition politicians.

A dramatic appeal was made by the central junta [as heard] to the extremists to stop their attacks on ambulances that are attending calls. The traffic chief has appealed to neighbors to let ambulances through so that the injured can be removed. It reportedly was impossible to reach people who are ill or injured because the agressors were attacking the ambulances. The ambulance traffic cheif said that his personnel could not be exposed to risks. He added that when ambulances managed to get through burning barricades, they were stopped by tire-busters and stoned by extremists.

Last night access to Vina del Mar was cut off. In Agua Santa, subversive criminals set bonfires and violently repelled vehicles that attempted to get through. Dozens of cars and buses had windshields and windows completely shattered.

In Vina del Mar, attacks with explosives were carried out against branches of three banks. Offices of the Banco Unido de Fomento Bank, Nacional Bank, and Sudamericano Bank, which are located in downtown Vina del Mar, suffered serious damage from bombs planted by terrorists. In addition, another device exploded in front of the Distribuidora Onda enterprise.

In La Serena, three men and a woman, members of an extremist group, were arrested by members of the security forces. A large amount of explosives, mainly dynamite, was found in their homes. The detainees have been identified as (Isabel del Carmen Riera), a member of the Communist Party; (Wilson del Carmen Alfaro Maya), 23, a mining engineering student at La Serena University; (Ricardo del Rosario Olivares Vargas), 23, student; and (Rodrigo Segundo Valenzuela Alvarez), 38, a member of MAPU [United Popular Action Movement]. The latter is a well-known peasant agitator who was involved in many takeovers of agricultural land during the Marxist-Leninist rule of Popular Unity. He acted as district chief of the Land Reform Agency. In (Valenzuela's) home, several dozen dynamite sticks were found that were to be used in attacks on high tension pylons. At the time he was detained, (Valenzuela) was carrying a loaded 38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, for which he had no licence.

Pamphlets of an obvious subversive nature were found in the homes of the other members of the group. These pamphlets called on the Armed Forces to rebel, calling especially for subversion in several districts.

Significant documents were found which directly involve the Communist Party with the violence that was unleashed during the last so-called peaceful day of protest. In one of these documents, the people are instructed to set up barricades and incite the Carabineros to use repression, thus smearing the government's image.

The security forces have confirmed the militancy of a group of students from La Serena University, many of whom come from other parts of the country and are directly involved in violent and intimidating actions against the people. It must be added that leads have [words indistinct]. La Serena regional and city authorities have called on the people to cooperate with the security agencies, the more so because the extremists keep explosives in their homes, thus jeopardizing the lives of innocent people, who could unexpectedly be caught in a tragedy unless these extremists are countered.

The four detainees will be turned over to the military courts during the next few hours.

Rancagua police have arrested eight extremists who have been accused of stealing two cars for the purpose of destroying them, which they partially managed to do. The criminals were detained at the intersection of (Esexita Portales) and (Dircay) Streets, in the Diego Portales neighborhood, after setting fire to a car that had been stolen. They were about to do the same with other cars when they were arrested by the police.

One detainee was identified as (Luis Alberto Echeverria); the rest are minors.

More on Incidents

PY121453 Paris AFP in Spanish 1411 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 12 Sep (AFP) -- AFP was told today by medical sources that confrontations between the police and citizens in almost all neighborhoods in the suburban areas around Santiago ended this morning with three persons dead, some 200 wounded, many with bullet wounds, and tremendous property damage.

These incidents began at 2100 local time (0100 GMT) and ended at 0300 (0700 GMT), when thousands of people took to the streets again to protest against the government of General Augusto Pinochet through marches, rallies, barricades, and bonfires prepared on the streets which lead to their neighborhoods.

According to police sources, two workers were killed by gunfire, a third person died in the confusion, policeman Pedro Salas Lineros, who was shot on Friday morning, died yesterday -- all within the framework of the people's protest against General Pinochet's government.

U.S. Cameraman Injured

PY121357 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0352 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 10 Sep (EFE) -- French journalist Marie Cristine Aine [as received] and U.S. cameraman William Perrys were wounded today by members of the Carabineros when they were covering the funeral of Miguel Angel Zabala, who was shot dead on the night of 8 September.

William Perrys, a cameraman of the staff of Cable News of the United States -- a television network that broadcasts news 24 hours a day -- was hit twice in the chest with rubber bullets. He received attention from a private doctor at the hotel where he is staying.

Havana Reports Clashes

PA122126 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] New confrontations between townspeople and policemen have occurred in almost every community on the outskirts of Santiago. More than 20 people were wounded in these clashes. The incidents began when hundreds of people took to the streets to stage rallies and marches, erect barricades, and light bonfires on the streets through their towns.

According to witnesses, Carabineros fired on the demonstrators, who included women and children. The main sites of the clashes were: (Vicuna Maquena), (Santa), and (Grand) Avenues in southern Santiago; (Normal) and (Tubaguel) villages in the east; and (Recoleta) in the north.

In this way, the townspeople of these poor neighborhoods prolonged until early today the fifth national protest day begun on Thursday to demand the restoration of democracy and Augusto Pinochet's resignation.

Other dispatches disclosed that (Arturo Villabella), a member of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] Political Commission, was killed in an unfair fight with the regime's repressive forces. A MIR communique stressed that (Villabella) was a complete revolutionary who was intransigent in his principles, had great human qualities, and was deeply identified with the ideas and actions of the heroic guerrilla Commander Ernesto Che Guevara.

DISTURBANCES IN DOWNTOWN SANTIAGO ON 12 SEP

PY121920 [Editorial Report] Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1730 GMT on 12 September carried several reports on unrest in the Chilean capital. The first stated that a mob of approximately 200 persons looted, destroyed, and set afire several businesses in Santiago last night and early this morning. According to the Carabineros, the mob first destroyed a wine store in the La Reina neighborhood, and "after breaking the metal shutters of the store, the mob stole the merchandise, destroyed the (distillery (distillery) and other installations, and then set the place afire." The report added that later the looters raided a bar located at 8848 Las Parcelas Avenue. A supermarket located at 9001 on the same avenue was also attacked.

Carabinero troops reportedly managed to disperse the mob before the flames destroyed the store. Six fire companies joined efforts to put out the fire.

Another report said that "subversive deliquents in a van hurled Molotov cocktails against the Tia Emilia Mothers Center located on (Pegualda) Street in the La Florida neighborhood. The office was totally destroyed." The same report added that unidentified persons abandoned 1 kg of plastic explosive at the (Locurro) Street intersection, The explosives were taken away by experts of the security organization.

Another report stated that the people of Pudahuel lived through a night of terror. A group of extremists reportedly attacked private property and other buildings in the neighborhood. This report was made by one of the inhabitants of this neighborhood, who urged the government to prevent new vandalism. He stated: "For 2 months we have not been able to leave our houses at night, and we have not been able to sleep."

According to a further report, "15 delinquents, perpetrators of lootings and fires," were detained by Carabineros. It added that a mob followed them and ransacked a store and then set it afire. The report said that the railroad line in the southern sector of the capital was one of the objectives of a criminal mob, and that trains were the object of violence all afternoon yesterday. The mob was reportedly led by professional activists, especially at the railroad station. Most windows of the trains were broken. Moreover, 10 dynamite charges were deactivated between the stations of San Bernardo and [name indistinct].

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE NECESSARY PROTECTIVE MEASURES

PY130145 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0008 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Relay from La Moneda Palace by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, minister secretary general of the government, has disclosed to journalists here at La Moneda Palace that at 2140 last night, in the area of [words indistinct], an explosive device was placed on the railroad tracks and was set to explode during the passage of the Valparaiso-Santiago (?AM-307) train. Due to faulty installation, the device exploded before the set time, destroying the tracks but causing no casualties.

Minister Marquez de la Plata emphasized that the government is aware of this serious incident and that necessary measures have just been adopted. He added that he had just come from a meeting attended by all the officials in charge of maintaining public order in the country, and that they are going to implement drastic measures to prevent violent actions.

Marquez de la Plata added that the government's actions are aimed at maintaining public order, and that those sectors which oppose the government have increased their violent actions in view of their political failures. He said: I can report that all the necessary measures have been taken and that several measures will be implemented tonight, measures which obviously I cannot disclose in order to protect the citizens.

During his conversation with journalists, Marquez de la Plata indicated that tomorrow the Santiago mayor is going to meet with all the intendants of the Santiago Metropolitan area, because many calls have been received from neighborhood committees asking for protection for the people. He said that all the actions will be coordinated during this meeting.

Marquez de la Plata said that the president attended the meeting for a short time and then left after giving instructions. However, the interior minister stayed for another hour to coordinate the actions. The other officials who attended the meeting were: (Hugo Canuta), deputy Army commander; General Osvaldo Hernandez, head of the Santiago Military Garrison; the Santiago mayor; General (Laios), legal adviser; General Torres, head of the Carabineros Metropolitan Area; the director of the Investigative Department; Colonel (Orrego) of the National Intelligence Center; General (Stigler); and Minister Marquez de la Plata.

Marquez de la Plata also said that any person arrested for carrying out violent actions will be indicted in accordance with the law, and that all the current legal sanctions will be enforced.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS 'INTERFERENCE' BY SPAIN

PY130211 Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 12 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean military Government today expressed its displeasure over the unacceptable interference in Chile's internal affairs implied by remarks made yesterday in Madrid by Alfonso Guerra, Spain's deputy prime minister.

In a communique, the foreign Ministry noted that the lack of understanding of the Chilean situation is to be deplored, especially on the part of Spain, for whom Chileans have a special affection, and where unfortunately, political passions have overstepped the respect with which relations between states must be conducted.

EEC ENVOYS DECLINE TO ATTEND GOVERNMENT CEREMONY

PY130227 Paris AFP in Spanish 2345 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Today in Santiago diplomatic sources reported that the EEC ambassadors in Chile, on instructions from their governments, did not attend a ceremony held by President General Augusto Pinochet.

During the official ceremony held Sunday, General Pinochet delivered a message to the nation on the 10th anniversary of the military coup which took him to power after overthrowing Socialist President Salvador Allende.

The diplomats who absented themselves were the ambassadors of the FRG, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, in addition to the Italian charge d'affaires.

The sources indicated that their absence resulted from the EEC countries' concern during the last few months over the repressive actions carried out by the Chilean Government during the days of national protest.

SPECIAL POLITICAL LAWS COMMISSION SETS DEADLINE

PY091517 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The special commission which the Council of State has appointed to study political laws has met with the Council of State Legal Committee and agreed to carry out immediately the study of the statute on political parties. Thus it has established Mondays and Thursdays as the days on which it will hold its regular sessions.

The commission also resolved to notify the citizenry in general that 17 October has been set as the deadline to receive opinions and suggestions on the rules and regulations which should be included in the statute on political parties. These suggestions and proposals must be delivered at the office of the secretary of the Council of State before the abovementioned deadline.

LABOR LEADER VOICES SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

FY091522 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpt] We are prepared to implement certain measures and we have already started to organize ourselves to oppose minority groups that want to use force to frighten the Chilean people. This statement was made by Manuel Contreras, president of the Front of Autonomous Trade Unions. Contreras added that the workers he represents are prepared to file suits against the organizers of yesterday's protest.

Contreras praised the security services for their efforts to apprehend the extremists who killed the Santiago military intendant, General Carlo Urzua. He said that this will show the entire world the threats which the fatherland has to cope with because of the violent agitation being carried out by international Marxism.

WORKERS GROUP SCORES REGIME'S ATTITUDE ON LABOR

FY102021 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The National Workers Command [CNT] has released a document in which it declares that it is convinced that the country's serious problems cannot be solved by the imprisonment of labor leaders, and therefore it condemns the venting of the ire of the authorities against Rodolfo Seguel. The document also states that the government has shown no interest in resolving the serious problems that the copper workers and their leaders are experiencing.

It has demonstrated a tremendous lack of sensitivity regarding the persistent clamor that the country's overall labor sector has made. Finally, the CNT document states that the alleged opening is basically not an opening, because solutions have not been found for the economic, social, and political crisis.

Communique on Seguel's Arrest

FY102119 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] [In progress] ...terms as arbitrary and unjust this new arrest of labor leader Rodolfo Seguel. He continues with his hunger strike in public prison. The executive board of the Confederation of Copper Workers [CTC], in view of the detention of the national leader, Rodolfo Seguel Molina, declares:

1. Rodolfo Seguel is currently held in public prison at the request of the Interior Ministry. He has been accused of allegedly insulting President Pinochet.

2. The attitude of the authorities, who say that they are promoting dialogue and a political opening, only makes even more serious the difficult situation that is affecting our organization.

The fact that leaders and workers have been fired, in reprisal, because they had asked for justice, is really a denial of the minister's alleged desires.

3. To politically judge the regime cannot be considered a crime, because it is the great majority that has expressed its disagreement and opposition in the 5 days of national protest, and because it had no other channels to do so.

4. Rodolfo Seguel is only expressing the desires of the majority of the population, which wants democracy now and also the immediate seeking of effective solutions for the serious problems that all of us are experiencing.

5. The CTC's National Executive Board expresses its full support of and solidarity with its president, Rodolfo Seguel Molina, and it calls on all Chileans to express their support for its top leader, who has again been jailed as a consequence of the Interior Ministry's decision to silence those who give their opinion on the government's actions. Rodolfo Seguel is now on a hunger strike protesting his imprisonment and the current national situation.

FINANCE MINISTER ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON ECONOMY

PY092031 Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 2 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] Requested to give his opinion about yesterday's LA TERCERA editorial titled "Reactivation and Political Projects," Finance Minister Carlos Caceres said: "The government is demonstrating with concrete actions its concern about the unemployment problem, and the whole program of public works and infrastructure construction which was announced in recent weeks is intended to address that problem."

The minister added: "The first goal is to sharply bring down the unemployment rate. Second, there is an express concern about the recovery of the purchasing power of the public. The 5-percent bonus, granted in July for the rest of this year, and the restructuring of installments for the payment of U.F.-denominated [housing price units known as unidades de fomento -- U.F. -- which are indexed to the Consumers Price Index] debts related to house purchases are aimed at increasing that buying power.

[Question] Do you think that the economic program is consistent with the political program?

[Answer] I believe that the economic and political programs go hand-in-hand quite well. At least as much as can be expected, since I do not see any real contradiction between the two.

[Question] Does the problem lie with resources then?

[Answer] We will always think of resources as being insufficient to generate a spectacular recovery. Now, we would really like to grow at a rate of 9 or 10 percent, and to reduce the unemployment rate to 5 or 6 percent. But, unfortunately, the economy will always have to grapple with the reality of available resources. On the basis of limited resources, the government has adopted decisions realistically, considering it important to maintain the proper balance, the proper control of all the macroeconomic variables.

[Question] But do you believe that the economy has different options?

[Answer] Certainly, the government is now making the option to bring down the unemployment rate rapidly. To this end, we have considered all the alternatives: promoting growth, maintaining relative price stability, and redistributing income. We are really making a significant effort to bring down the unemployment rate.

[Question] What is the alternative regarding inflation?

[Answer] We believe that we will be at the 20-22 percent level by year's end. There is absolute control over the projection made at the beginning.

[Question] Is that to say that the possibility of controlling inflation still holds?

[Answer] Of course, within the level which has been set. We are now speaking of a 20-22-percent level.

Finance Minister Caceres, who has been charged with implementing the economic plan with the interior minister [as published], also referred to the rescheduling of the foreign debt which, he said, is a problem affecting most Latin American countries.

[Question] Are interest rates rising on rescheduled foreign debt?

[Answer] We do not have anything to do directly with the interest rate problem. We have overcome the difficulties regarding the refinancing of the foreign debt. There are countries on a long waiting list, and their contacts have not yet born results. Chile has already completed all the necessary steps to obtain a new $1.3-million loan and the refinancing of amortizations due in 1983-1984.

[Question] Is there any concern over international interest rates?

[Answer] There is concern among all the authorities over fluctuations in the international market, and because of the way interest rates can affect the position of our international accounts from here on through 1984.

[Question] Will the intervened banks be sold?

[Answer] There are foreign banks which have expressed interest in purchasing banks. We have talked with them, and we expect to continue making progress in that direction as fast as possible.

[Question] Will the Bank of Chile remain in Chilean hands?

[Answer] As I said last week, this bank will stay in Chilean hands. Because of its tradition and its name, we think it should remain under Chilean ownership.

The finance minister revealed that the first $500-million installment from the foreign banks arrived last Monday. The $1.3-million credit should be completely disbursed in another $500-million installment on 30 September, and in a last $300-million installament on 30 December.

[Question] Where will the first $500-million installment go?

[Answer] It will be deposited in the Central Bank.

FARC LEADER REQUESTS BETANCUR MEDIATION

PA111635 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 7 Sep 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Manuel Marulanda Velez, the top leader of the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), has requested an audience with President Belisario Betancur to secure peace and harmony in the national territory. In an interview in the mountains with Antioquia journalist Carlos Arango, the guerrilla leader raised the need for a high-level dialogue to secure a cease-fire between the military forces and the armed group. The summit with the president or, in his absence, with a commission having totally independent decision-making powers would be held in Uribe, Meta Department, once the zone has been demilitarized.

"We must engage in political discussions with all those who want peace. Therefore, the president, the government minister, and other ranking personalities must participate, contributing a general plan for both sides -- the government and the guerrillas -- to work once and for all for national peace and harmony," Marulanda told the journalist. Carlos Arango spent 7 weeks in the mountains with a FARC group and explained that his recordings were turned over to the Peace Commission so it could hear the guerrilla leader's new proposals and reach an agreement.

For its part, the 4th FARC Front, which operates in the middle Magdalena region, asked for the urgent mediation of President Belisario Betancur, the Colombian Congress, and the Government Ministry to prevent bloodshed in that prosperous region of Colombia, and blamed the Army "for abetting the bands of killers who are sowing terror." At the same time it warned that the government's intention to install new garrisons in middle Magdalena would only serve to increase violence because the "Death to Kidnappers" squad, MAS, would receive assistance and increase armed confrontations.

"There is not a single peasant who has not suffered through the Army's sad attempt to support private bands of killers financed by cattlemen, and on occasion even accompany them on their acts of vandalism," one of the passages of FARC's message to the Chamber of Representatives read. The 4th FARC Front insisted on the need for President Betancur, Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez, and the Congress to mediate to prevent a heightening of the warlike actions in the middle Magdalena, because "civilians have begun threatening the peasant population with eviction from their lands and farms."

M-19 DEFECTOR REPORTS ON REBEL ACTIVITIES

PA092333 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1731 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota, 9 Sep (DPA) -- A former M-19 [19 April Movement] member, who deserted some days ago, has declared that the guerrilla organization is being trained by Cuban experts in the jungles of Colombia's Caqueta and Putumayo Departments. He also said the guerillas cooperate with the Peruvian "Shining Path" guerrilla organization. According to the defector, the M-19 has 2,500 men in southern Colombia, but many of them, disappointed at the treatment they receive and because of the hard work in the jungles, are ready to desert. The deserter, whose name was not disclosed, indicated that five M-19 columns, each containing 70 rebels, participated in a recent attack on Garzon, Huila Department.

The Bogota morning newspaper EL TIEMPO published this information today, adding that the guerrillas are particularly afraid of the Colombian Army's helicopter gunships. For this reason the rebels try to move under the cover of trees and undergrowth and to travel through the jungle by night.

The informant said that when a guerrilla is seriously wounded in combat, a companion kills him, to spare him suffering and to ensure that he does not hamper the M-19's movements. The man went on to say that guerrillas who will undertake urban actions are also being trained in the Colombian jungles, and that exchanges with "Shining Path," whose militants are being trained in Caqueta Department in southern Colombia, are also going on. He added that the Colombian and Peruvian guerrillas complete their training by viewing films dealing with guerrilla warfare in Vietnam and the Middle East.

According to EL TIEMPO, the M-19 has made contacts with the Nicaraguan Sandinists, but no agreement has been reached because the Sandinists attempt to impose their own ideology.

The M-19 now has 22 combat fronts, the results of alliances with other organizations, such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the Army of National Liberation (ELN), and the Popular Liberation Army (EPL).

The deserter took advantage of the Colombian Government's amnesty program.

OFFICIALS REPORT VIOLENCE UPSURGE IN URABA

PA101954 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Medellin -- The wave of violence that is affecting not only the middle Magdalena region but also regions of Uraba left one person dead and two seriously wounded in the past few hours. The incident occurred in the municipality of Mutata, where Samuel Gomez Serrano, vice president of the council, was attacked by [word indistinct] who killed him and left two persons seriously wounded. The wounded were identified as Eladio Arango and Manuel Gomez.

Meanwhile, Antioquia officials reported that three persons were kidnapped in Uraba. They are Eduardo Ospina, Ivan Alvarez, and Jorge Ivan Ochoa. They were kidnapped by members of the People's Liberation Army, which is demanding a considerable ransom for their release.

TERRORISM, CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS REPORTED

PA122331 Paris AFP in Spanish 1542 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Seven guerrillas have been killed in two clashes with the Colombian Army, and rancher Juan Jose Vieira has been abducted in the northwestern province of Cordoba, the Defense Ministry reported today in Bogota. The police today said that Captain Gustavo Ismael Ramirez, Carabineros commander of the northeastern village of Saravena on the Venezuelan border, was killed last night. The Defense Ministry said that Vieira was kidnapped by 15 men from the Maoist Popular Liberation Army (EPL) near the village of Planeta Rica, Cordoba Province.

Meanwhile, the Army killed seven rebels from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in two separate clashes. The first took place in Ituango, a village in Antioquia Province, while the second occurred in the Cimitarra region, in the northeastern province of Santander. In other reports, the police today said that in Medellin, capital of the northwestern province of Antioquia, six bullet-riddled bodies were found. This was apparently the work of a death squad.

HURTADO INTERVIEW ON POLITICAL STABILITY

PA111737 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea has said that democracies are more vulnerable than authoritarian governments in times of crisis, but he also predicted that the current economic situation will contribute to the democratization of some Latin American countries. Hurtado admitted that the Latin American crisis is so huge it threatens the region's political stability regardless of each country's form of government. Hurtado made this and other comments during his first exclusive interview with Hungarian televison.

In reply to a question, he said that during the past 4 years the Armed Forces have contributed to strengthening the constitutional, republican institutions and this has ensured the continuation and development of the democratic system in the future. In analyzing the advances made by democracy in the past few years, Hurtado said that the last 4 years have been very unsettled as a result of President Roldos' death and the country's worst economic crisis of this century. Hurtado added that despite these problems and other social conflicts, public peace and economic activity have been maintained, and through economic recovery programs, the country's main economic indicators have improved and the democratic system has been preserved.

Hurtado admitted that some problems have not been solved, at least not in the way the government would have liked, such as a broader transfer of funds to popular sectors. He added that this has not been possible because of budget restrictions necessary for the country's economic recovery and the prevention of a worsening of the financial crisis. As a result, the government has had a cut back on part of its initial plans, Hurtado concluded.

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 28 SEP

PA100441 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado will attend the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, in New York at the end of this month. The national Parliament has already given authorization for this trip. President Hurtado will travel to New York on 28 September and stay until 1 October. During the meeting, heads of state from Third World countries will discuss problems thatt the grave world recession has produced in their countries. They will also discuss the need to adopt a program of immediate measures to facilitate the economic recovery of their countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS EAST EUROPEAN TOUR

PA100443 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia today began a tour that will take him to Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and Bulgaria. Foreign Minister Valencia's trip, which is scheduled to end on 21 September, is intended to serve as a means of strengthening relations between Ecuador and those countries.

EMERGENCE OF ARMED GROUP CONCERNS GOVERNMENT

Group Delivers Communique

PA112210 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] The government is concerned over the emergence of a group of hooded men who, carrying modern weapons, delivered a communique to three local correspondents. Later, the communique was distributed to all the media. The government minister announced that the government has been aware of this for some time, and investigations into the matter are being carried out to determine whether their existence could lead to subversive actions.

Government Minister Alvarez Grau said the existence of this guerrilla group was made public by the media following the communique the group delivered to three local correspondents in Quito. The minister added that in the communique distributed by the group, it was stated that it was formed to rescue the Alfarista [Radical Alfarista Front] struggle, that is, to rescue Alfaro's ideals for freedom which, according to the members of the group, have been forgotten by the current leaders of the party.

Further Details on 'Montoneros'

PA122003 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0353 GMT 12 Sep 83

[By Nestor Arboleda Teran]

[Excerpt] Quito, 11 Sep (EFE) -- The people of Ecuador were surprised this week at the resurgence of the "Montoneros," a historical name for the armed, machete-wielding guerrillas who promoted the liberal revolution that triumphed in 1895, taking Eloy Alfaro to power. The Alfarist revolution introduced a laymen's movement in Ecuador that tried to do away with the joint Catholic Church and Conservative Party government. Alfaro was assassinated by a mob in Quito in 1912.

The new "Montoneros" until recently were only slogans painted on walls, but now they have made their presence known with an attack on the Guayaquil municipal building, where they stole swords belonging to Eloy Alfaro and Pedro Montero, his second-in-command. Then they made a public appearance before three newsmen, who were blindfolded and taken to their hideout. There they allowed themselves to be photographed wearing hoods and carrying machineguns and rifles before an "altar" bearing a bust of Alfaro and the stolen swords.

According to the newsmen, the new "Montoneros" do not yet want to be called guerrillas, admitting the validity of the electoral process in Ecuador, which should lead to a change of government in August 1984. However, they wish to warn the leftwing forces of the need for unity in offering a popular alternative and of their decision to struggle "in every possible way" against the rightwing government should it win.

According to the newsmen, the "Alfaro Lives, Damn It" group intends to implement long-term economic and social reforms to improve the quality of life in this country of 83 million inhabitants.

Government Minister Vladimiro Alvarez termed the news a case of "latent insurgency," which is being investigated by the police, but which should not be confused with a guerrilla movement, since no action can be attributed to it.

Nonetheless, the newspaper EL TIEMPO was alarmed by the "serious threat" posed by the existence of "what is at least an organized group of armed people who are threatening to unleash a fratricidal struggle in our country with guerrilla methods and strategy."

Defense Ministry Guards Internal Security

PA081918 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Defense Minister General Jorge Arciniegas has stressed that the country's democratic process is guaranteed by the Armed Forces. He said that the people and the Armed Forces hope the electoral process will continue to normally unfold within the legal and normal framework.

Regarding the emergence of guerrilla movements in the country, General Arciniegas said the Defense Ministry has not failed to investigate and do its duty.

[Begin recording] [Arciniegas] [Passage indistinct] The Defense Ministry commands have not failed to investigate and fulfill this responsibility within their jurisdiction. No evidence has been found. However, we will keep on watching over the country's internal security. [end recording]

Finally, the national defense minister noted that Armed Forces personnel began receiving their salary increases on 1 August.

BRIEFS

FOOD PRICE INCREASE -- For the first time in Ecuador's history, the price of food and beverages has doubled in a year. This means that the food consumed by low- and middle-income Ecuadoreans now costs twice as much as last year. The prices of some items have increased more than 100 percent. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Sep 83 PA]

AUTHORITIES TO SANCTION STUDENT PROTESTORS

PY101626 Paris AFP in Spanish 0234 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 9 Sep (AFP) -- The Uruguayan educational authorities have decided to sanction all students who join the student protest strike scheduled for Monday, 12 September. It has been learned that the parents of high school students have received an official note on this decision. The note establishes that all collective absences will be considered a serious misdeed liable to sanctions, which, it seems, differ according to which educational establishment is involved.

The student strike is part of a number of measures being implemented by opposition sectors due to the country's political and economic situation. These measures include a protest day by the labor sector set for 16 September, although it is limited to each union's possibilities, and a pots and pans concert set for 25 September.

MILITARY-POLITICAL RAPPROCHEMENT CONTINUES

PY102214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0315 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Sep (EFE) -- General Julio Cesar Rapela acknowledged today that there is a rapprochement between the military and the politicians for achieving an agreement that will permit Uruguay's democratization. Rapela, who is the president of the Political Affairs Commission [COMASPO] of the Armed Forces, stated that during unofficial meetings both the political leaders and the military have "given ground" in their positions regarding a resumption of the dialogue for the country's democratization.

General Rapela, commander of the powerful 2d Army Division based in Montevideo, presided over the dialogue with the politicians until it was interrupted on 5 July 1983. Without expressly admitting that the military is meeting with proscribed politicians, he admitted that the rehabilitation of politicians that have no pending problems with the courts "is always in the forefront." Rapela's statements are the first official confirmation that the military and politicians are holding meetings to seek a rapprochement.

During the course of a chat with journalists after a meeting with the president and officials of the Uruguayan Government, Rapela expressed his optimism on achieving the bases for reforming the Constitution before the end of the year. The COMASPO president stressed that the democratization program will be implemented and that "we do not plan to change it." The Uruguayan military have programmed general elections for November 1984 and the handing over of the government to civilians for March 1985.

The disagreement between the military and the leaders of the three political parties authorized to operate by the regime, the Blanco, Colorado, and Civic Union parties, had centered on doubts about the implementation of the democratization program. The high-ranking military chief also acknowledged the eventual rehabilitation of the Christian Democrat and Socialist parties, but stressed that the Marxist groups will not be given legal status. Up to the present time, the talks between the military and politicians had only been hazily leaked to the Uruguayan press, but Rapela's statements have confirmed that a group of generals on active duty have been told to seek an official resumption of the dialogue that will lead to Uruguay's democratization.

SENATE CONDEMNS MANAGUA BOMBINGS, ISSUES APPEAL

FL100136 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Senate of the republic today condemned the bombing of the city of Managua by mercenaries financed and supported from abroad. With profound dismay, the Mexican senators issued a strong condemnation of yesterday's bombing of the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport, the responsibility for which was claimed hours later by Democratic Revolutionary Alliance headed by Eden Pastora. They described the bombing as an act contrary to the principles of the UN Charter, which vigorously condemns the flagrant violation of people's freedom of self-determination.

The Chamber of Senators read a communique to be sent to the world's parliaments stating that the Mexican Senate is seriously troubled over the continuing -- direct and indirect -- foreign interference in the region's conflicts. Likewise, it confirmed its unwavering determination to eliminate outside factors that are intensifying the serious crisis brother countries are experiencing.

The Senate also issued an urgent appeal to all Central American countries to reduce tensions through dialogue and negotiaions and to establish solid foundations for lasting peaceful coexistence, cooperation, and mutual respect among states. The Senate's communique urged all states to abstain from actions which could aggravate the situation and create a widespread conflict. It expressed its concern over the grave danger of having Central American countries become fertile grounds for an East-West confrontation.

There is profound concern, it stated, over the arms race, which weakens and destroys the real possibilities to achieve sovereign national development adjusted to the needs of the peoples.

HAVANA CITES SEPULVEDA STATEMENT ON CONTADORA

PA112007 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda has said that the recent meeting of the so-called Contadora Group with Central American foreign ministers in Panama City was a positive step toward peace and detente in Central America. Upon returning to Mexico City, Sepulveda said that the meeting in Panama City reconciled the interests of the parties involved in the Central American conflict and created the bases for negotiations in the area.

The document approved by the Contadora Group foreign ministers and their Central American counterparts stressed the need to establish peace, democracy, security, and social and economic cooperation in the region. The document also includes the main proposals made by the Contadora Group presidents -- Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama -- at the summit they held in July in Cancun, Mexico.

CUBA GRANTED CREDIT TO BUY MEXICAN PRODUCTS

PA111729 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 7 Sep 83 pp 5-A, 32-A

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, has sent congratulations to President Miguel de la Madrid "on his recent first government report." Castro added that "thanks to Mexico's financial support -- $55 million -- it will be possible to buy more of your products, which are so necessary for my country's development."

The Cuban leader announced this at a ceremony at which he witnessed the ratification of the contracts signed in Havana by Mexican and Cuban financial and commercial authorities.

Through these agreements, the National Foreign Trade Bank opens credit lines to the National Bank of Cuba for up to $55 million to buy Mexican manufactured products, capital and consumer goods, and agricultural and livestock products. This "will expand trade relations and improve the trade balance, which favored Cuba during the first 6 months," the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat announced.

Castro told Silva-Herzog and Hector Hernandez, the finance and commerce secretaries respectively, that through him, the Cuban people conveyed their "deep satisfaction" in attending this event, "which is further proof of the fruitful relations between our two countries." Through the agreements, the two governments "will grant each other most favored nation treatment. The lists of products of interest in each country with real trade possibilities will be defined, as well as the quantities to be exchanged."

Short- and medium-term supply commitments have been proposed to fulfill this goal, it has been learned. The possibility of conducting joint operations in third markets as a means to develop economic negotiations was also discussed.

At the ceremony, Castro also mentioned the strong "personal" ties that unite him with our country, and asked both Hernandez Cervantes and Silva-Herzog to convey to President de la Madrid his "affectionate greetings and warm congratulations on his recent first government report."

At the end of the meeting, in order to conclude the mechanics for the purchase of Mexican products, it was agreed that a mission of Cuban foreign trade specialists would visit Mexico in late September, according to official sources.

JOURNALISTS PROTEST U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN MEDIA

PA112234 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] The National Trade Union of Newspaper Editors of Mexico and the Union of Democratic Journalists have issued a communique protesting U.S. intervention in the plans of the Latin American Federation of Newsmen. The communique states that the United States wants to continue imposing its international information order through the monopoly of its news agencies.

Rigoberto Lopez, secretary general of the National Trade Union of Newspaper Editors of Mexico, said that the U.S. Government not only wants to impose its military strength on the continent, as can be observed in Central America, but also wants to stop the internal organization of journalists and the plans to create a new international information order.

ALGERIANS END VISIT, RELEASE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

FL100200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Algeria have agreed on the need to strengthen South-South cooperation and stressed the important role the two countries play in the Group of 77.

Concluding an 8-day official visit to Mexico, an Algerian delegation led by the Rabah Bitat, chairman of Algeria's National People's Assembly, released a joint communique. The communique stated that the Algerian visitors and Mexican legislators and officials studied overall international problems as well as specific matters of mutual interest in order to strengthen bilateral relations.

On international affairs, the communique stated that Mexico and Algeria agreed on the importance of strengthening South-South cooperation and discussed the Group of 77 organization, whose presidency will be assumed by Mexico in 1984.

The Algerian delegation departed for its country this afternoon after having held meetings with President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, government officials, and Mexican legislators.

PRI OFFICIALS PLAY DOWN INFLUENCE OF RIGHT

FL091737 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0119 GMT 9 Sep 83

[By Roberto Vivanco, special correspondent]

[Text] Zacatecas, Mexico, 8 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Armando del Castillo, governor of Durango State, today rejected the idea that a stong right existed in the country, because, he said, this faction is represented by class and elite sectors that do not constitute a danger for the revolution.

Interviewed after Zacatecas State Governor Jose Guadalupe Cervantes Corona delivered his third state government report, Del Castillo said that the recent PRI victories in Baja California Norte and Veracruz are the result of the constant strengthening of its cadres. He said that the recent victories of opposition parties in some municipalities of northern Mexico constitute only a call to the PRI to invigorate itself and continue to represent the interests of the majority.

Beatriz Paz Paredes, under secretary of agrarian reform, said that democracy exists in the country and that the conscience of the inhabitants of Baja California Norte gave the PRI an absolute victory in the recent elections held there. She said that in Baja California the right represented no danger because the PRI represents the will of the majority and that conscientious work was done to achieve the victory.

REPORT ON MISHANDLING PUBLIC FUNDS, CORRUPTION

PA080401 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 3 Sep 83 pp 5, 8

[Article by Heberto Castillo: "Silence is Corruption"]

[Excerpts] Miguel de la Madrid's first state of the union report barely touched on the topic of corruption. The president stated that moral renewal will not satisfy the ambitions of those groups that want revenge. The judiciary will assign responsibility and determine the guilt or innocence of the officials and former officials who have been prosecuted in the past and who may be prosecuted in the future.

Those authorities are undeniably in charge of overseeing the proper use of the national coffers; however, one of their obligations is to heed popular demands for the punishment of defaulters and to ensure that the wealth they have mismanaged is returned. This wealth, as is noted in the factual report filed by the Mexican Worker's Party with the Comptroller General's Office on 22 March of this year, belongs to the people. The report details irregularities in the handling of public funds, particularly those generated by Mexico's oil resources, on the part of various officials and former officials, in addition to Jorge Diaz Serrano [former Pemex director general].

According to the report, 317,000 barrels of oil worth more than $9 million are missing. Moreover, it has been reported that the Programming and Budget Secretariat carried out some questionable transactions in 1980 and 1981 while it was headed by the current president. Some 124 billion pesos ($5 billion) accounted for in 1979 disappeared from official statistics.

There will be no credibility or confidence on the part of the public as long as those facts remain obscure. The people have been demanding an explanation of these information gaps since 1981, and to date not one official has said a word on the matter. This is probably because there are some things that simply cannot be explained. It seems as though this inconsistency in official statistics will never be cleared up, and a cloud will always hang over Miguel de la Madrid's actions.

Two days ago the president repeated that public office and private business are incompatible. This is a good thing. However, such matters should not be left to the discretion of the incumbent president. Tomorrow someone else might believe, as Lopez Portillo did, that the best public administrators are those who have flourishing businesses. That is why he so vehemently defended Jorge Diaz Serrano, Antonio Toledo Corro [not further identified], Roberto de la Madrid [former governor, Baja California State], and Carlos Hank [mayor of Mexico City in 1981] in particular. No more businessmen in the government. The matter demands legislation.

Corruption in the labor unions is scandalous. The dubious management by officials of the oil and railroad corporations and of the Federal Electrical Commission is a well-known fact. The executive and the judiciary, however, seem to be afraid of the "Quinas," "Trampas," and "Barraganes" [not further identified]. Gomez Z [Luis Gomez Z, former manager of the National Railways of Mexico], left the railroad with his pockets full of ill-gotten gains, and despite many accusations, no action was taken against him.

As long as the executive puts up with dubious union management out of respect for the strange "union autonomy" demanded by the Quinas and permits only the oil people -- and not the authorities -- to carry out audits, things will either remain the same or actually worsen at those work places. The authorities must open the campaign for moral renewal by telling the people the truth and facing the questions addressed to the administration. Silence means complicity, and therefore corruption.

PARTIES, PARTY LEADERS VIEW PAREDES WITHDRAWAL

LA PRENSA Pleased With Decision

PA091536 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Sep 83 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] At last, forced by the fragility of the political forces encouraging his candidacy and the government's reluctance to continue supporting it, General Paredes has admitted: "If I had won the elections, perhaps this would have been mostly because of it (the National Guard) and not for my own merits; if I had lost, the National Guard would have lost." The country would have been spared this crisis if General Paredes had understood and stated this 2 years ago. The National Guard, official institutions, and even the president were both instruments and victims of the presidential aspirations of the former commander of the public force. Now that this phase has been concluded with the late, but still welcome, renunciation "of every presidential aspiration," the road is now open for "democracy and the people's will to complete the job," as Paredes himself has said. In effect, the military candidacy was the main obstacle to the transition from dictatorship to democracy. Now that this obstacle has been removed -- regardless of how the miracle took place -- the gloomy national political panorma has cleared and we can now hope for elections that will genuinely express and respect the people's will. The republic had gained what Paredes has lost.

Party Leaders Discuss Withdrawal

PA100333 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Sep 83 p 2

[Statements by Panamanian political party leaders on the announced withdrawal of General Ruben Dario Paredes as a presidential candidate -- date not given]

[Text] Roderick Esquivel, Liberal Party:

"I think it is very good. Paredes was never a candidate in the political sense; he was a precandidate, whom many of us viewed with some sympathy because of his statements and attitude on the country's problems..."

Dr Carlos Ivan Zuniga, People's Action Party, PAPO:

"The path to democracy is now more open. We must convene a constituent assembly. The country needs a new constitution. We must restructure our society's political, social, and economic system."

Olimpo Saez [Popular National Party]:

"The additional uncertainly brought to the political scene by the withdrawal of Ruben Dario Paredes as a presidential candidate has the contradictory virtue of underscoring the country's profound crisis while simultaneously confirming the need to reach a national understanding that includes all political, economic, and social sectors."

Luis Gaspar Suarez, Panamenista Party:

[Paredes' resignation] "has created a situation different from the one which we expected. Nevertheless, we shall be watchful....We are moving toward democracy and the 1984 elections. It is our duty to consolidate the democratization process. It is the civic desire of all Panamanians."

Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, Christain Democratic Party:

"The withdrawal of the official military candidate represents a positive step in the country's democratization. There are new opportunities for the country to form a democratic government through honest elections. Two other factors that might also contribute to satisfying that fundamental demand are a continuation of the changes in the government and the reorganization of the Electoral Tribunal so that the electoral process is carried out in an orderly and honest manner."

Carlos Eleta A., Labor Party, PALA:

"The political situation demands a sober attitude, responsibility, and patriotism. We must redouble our efforts toward concluding a national accord that will clarify the country's uncertain future.

"Aware of its responsibility, PALA reaffirms its undeniable commitment to the establishment of a genuinely democratic government, one that is a true expression of the national majority's will and one which will promote an agreement for national unity as the only means of attaining total development and solving the grave problems currently affecting Panamanian society."

People's Party Issues Statement

PA101248 Panama City YA in Spanish 9 Sep 83 pp 1, 19

[Text] The People's Party political directorate has issued a statement to the country that says the communists advocate rapprochement with various political forces, including those of the opposition.

The statement, which analyzes Ruben Dario Paredes Del Rio's renunciation of his presidential aspirations, was distributed to the media yesterday afternoon.

The People's Party statement says: "What we have always opposed and will continue to oppose is the attempt to reach a unity that disregards the people's will and ignores the most important democratic ingredients for national liberation that Torrijos supported as a social premise."

Another part of the statement says that the goal is not to achieve unity in order to return power to the obsolete oligarchic forces that are to blame for the backwardness and oppression existing in our nation, but to complete the tasks that have been left unfinished.

Regarding the withdrawal of citizen General Ruben Dario Paredes, retired, from the presidential race, the People's Party says: "The candidacy of Gen R.D. Paredes, which was withdrawn today, was an attempt to achieve a convergence of forces based on concessions made by rightists who sought to merge with other non-Torrijist forces who broke away from the opposition to achieve a candidacy of 'national-unity,' an attempt that, because of its center-rightist orientation, resulted in a separation from Torrijism."

The statement ends emphatically: "We cannot accept any option that is a shift to the right or a return to the pre-1968 past. The correct path is to finish the work that Torrijos proposed and started."

PDC Issues Communique

PA111746 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 11 Sep 83 pp 76, D-18

[Communique issued by the Christian Democratic Party's Press Secretariat on 7 September in Panama City -- boldface as published]

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has demanded actions rather than mere words to bring about the country's democratization. THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE OFFICIAL MILITARY CANDIDACY IS A POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THIS REGARD.

From the outset of this candidacy a few months ago, the PDC openly opposed it, regarding it as a serious obstacle to a constitutional and democratic professionalization of the National Guard. The withdrawal of this candidacy offers new opportunities for bringing about the country's democratization through honest elections.

Two other developments would also contribute to this fundamental national demand. First, in order to guarantee honest elections and ensure an effective transition toward a true democracy, THE CHANGES within the administration MUST CONTINUE so that those authorities and officials without ties to any candidacy remain committed solely to the values of democracy, integrity, and professional competence. Second, in order to have an orderly and authentic electoral process, THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL'S REORGANIZATION MUST BE COMPLETED so it can achieve the indispensable impartiality and, with a suitable budget, may display the necessary level of efficacy.

To the extent that we have achieved partial objectives, we Christian Democrats renew our commitment to the Panamanian people to maintain the political struggle along the straight path of democratization.

[Signed] Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, President, PDC

MOLIRENA Issues Communique

PA111546 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Sep 83 p 10A

[Communique issued by the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement on 10 September in Panama City]

[Excerpts] With regard to recent political developments, the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement (MOLIRENA) states the following:

1. General Paredes' decision to renounce his political aspirations clears the way for achieving the country's democratization through the people's election of a constitutional government that will reestablish true democratic institutionality in this country.

2. MOLIRENA also feels that if this process of democratization is to be carried out in a civic and peaceful way, it must be carried out through the celebration of the free, authentic, and honest elections slated for 1984.

MOLIRENA reiterates its unswerving intention to struggle for the reestablishment of Panamanian freedom and democracy. To this end, it is taking steps to conclude a great electoral opposition alliance leading to the selection of candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the republic. They would guarantee the CHANGE [published in boldface] that the Panamanians want.

PRD ACCEPTS PAREDES DECISION, NAMES NEW LEADERS

PA091625 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Party's (PRD) Executive Committee held an emergency meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss General Ruben Dario Paredes' decision not to run for president and decided to accept his decision.

The Executive Committee also accepted Rigoberto Paredes' resignation as PRD secretary general and appointed Susana Richa de Torrijos to succeed him.

Acting Secretary General

PA102007 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 10 Sep 83 p 32

[Text] Dr Alfredo Oranges Bustos has taken office as acting secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD. The well-known PRD member replaces Rigoberto Paredes. The ceremony was attended by PRD President Berta Torrijos de Arosemena, PRD Vice President Ovidio Diaz, PRD Second Deputy Secretary Harley James Mitchell, and Colonel Manuel de J. Arauz, retired, a member of the PRD National Executive Committee. The ceremony was held at PRD headquarters yesterday.

Dr Alfredo Oranges Bustos had been PRD first deputy secretary and was in charge of tours through the various provinces to take the revolutionary message to the residents of the communities and learning their needs.

Dr Oranges is a diligent follower of the ideals of the late General Omar Torrijos Herrera.

THREE POLITICAL PARTIES SEEK NATIONAL UNITY

PA121908 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 12 Sep 83 p 10-B

[Text] Leaders of the Labor Party [PALA], the Liberal Party, and the Republican Party held a lengthy meeting yesterday afternoon in which they engaged in a broad discussion of the country's political situation, their intent being to create an agreement among their parties in an effort to achieve national unity.

Carlos Eleta, Azael Vargas, Campo Elias Munoz, Jose Antonio Alessandria, Tomas Guerra, and Juan Medrano for PALA; Eric Arturo and Raul Delvalle, for the Republican Party; and Roderick Esquivel, Alfredo Aleman Jr, Gonzalo Tapia Collante, and Rodolfo Chiari, for the Liberal Party, met in Carlos Eleta's offices to discuss terms of an agreement among the political parties and the remaining forces in the country that share common goals and democratic ideas, according to a statement by one of the leaders.

For several hours, the representatives of the three parties worked to arrive at common political opinions, particularly on the unity demonstrated in recent months, and to prepare recruitment activities, so that the outcome of the elections to be held next year will be a true reflection of the will of the country's majorities, which hope to perfect our democratic system and to find solutions to the great problems that trouble the Panamanian family.

COSTA RICA

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER ON BORDER DEFENSE, INCIDENTS

Outlines Role of Border Force

PA101336 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 Aug 83 p 2

[Excerpts] Public Security Minister Angel E. Solano Calderon has said that the task of the public force assigned to the border has three basic objectives: to guarantee the citizens' security, to safeguard Costa Rica's sovereignty, and to maintain uninterrupted the principle of neutrality and nonintervention advocated by the Costa Rican Government.

Solano Calderon granted Harvey Morris, a British correspondent for REUTERS news agency, a lengthy interview. Jose J. Loria, LA PRENSA LIBRE editor and REUTERS correspondent in San Jose, was also present.

Following the interview, Morris wrote: "The Costa Rican authorities realized after a series of murders had been committed as a result of internal conflicts that political violence could cross the border from leftist Nicaragua."

"There was detente recently in relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, at least at official levels," Solano said.

"In reality, there has been an increase in Sandinist and anti-Sandinist activity in the north. In past weeks a secret war has been going on, marked by vendettas and the increasing presence of Civil Guardsmen," Solano added.

Solano said that 20 percent of all Civil Guard units are stationed along the border to reinforce the Rural Guard already in the zone.

The Costa Rican Government is planning to implement in the border region a controversial program supported by the United States which, according to critics, is aimed at establishing a militarized zone along the border. A $14-million credit supplied by the United States was recently signed for this program at Presidential House.

During the signing ceremony President Luis Alberto Monge said categorically that the program for the development of the north does not have militaristic or offensive objectives.

Solano denied Sandinist accusations that Costa Rica is actively helping Pastora's forces, even though he admitted that some members of the Civil Guard are currently under investigation for giving logistical support to Pastora's forces.

Solano also said that Pastora would be immediately taken into custody for interrogation if he showed up anywhere in Costa Rica.

Solano also denied that Costa Rica is increasing its military capacity as a result of the situation in Central America. He said that many of the 7,000 Civil and Rural Guardsmen are using WW II rifles and that the heaviest arms they have are 50 caliber, but without ammunition.

Foreign Minister Fernando Volio said that there are still territorial differences, particularly over San Juan River navigation rights.

Volio told Morris that Costa Rica is concerned about the Marxist-Leninist propaganda aimed at the border population from Sandinist radio stations. "The tension in the northern zone exists because of the great difference in our political regimes," Volio pointed out.

He also expressed concern about the existence of a Sandinist espionage network in Costa Rica. "This espionage network is here, and we cannot locate it," Volio said. "It could promote destabilizing actions such as strikes and terrorism," Volio added.

Volio said that Sandinist Commander Tomas Borge had disclosed the existence of this espionage network.

Notes Guards Prevent Attack

PA091525 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0146 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano has announced that the Northern Command Police, located along the Nicaraguan border area, today prevented a rebel attack against the Sandinist post at Penas Blancas. Solano added that intelligence services had detected "something going on" in the area and ordered the border guards to remain on the alert throughout the night and early morning. At 1000 today (1600 GMT), the Costa Rican police came in contact with a group of nine anti-Sandinists preparing to attack. The police captured the Nicaraguan rebels and confiscated their weapons, which "will help reduce the government's arms shortage," Minister Solano Calderon commented. So far the government has not been able to determine if the anti-Sandinists belong to the forces led by Eden Pastora or Fernando Chamorro (El Negro).

The investigation department has also captured 20 Cuban mercenaries who arrived from Miami (USA) to fight against the Sandinists. "The small group of foreigners entered Costa Rica 2 weeks ago, misled by recruiting agents in the United States," the security minister said.

The Cubans said they had been told Costa Rica was at war with Nicaragua, and they were asked to join the rebel forces in the southern part of Nicaragua.

Another Costa Costa Rican command on watch at the Nicaraguan border today seized 19 Nicaraguans and a Honduran, members of "ARDE" [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance], 8 km inside Costa Rican territory. According to Solano, the group carried no weapons and were probably being transferred "for a rest somewhere" unknown to authorities.

The police of the Atlantic sector yesterday seized a launch carrying heavy weapons for Pastora, including 70 AK-47 rifles, 3 heavy machineguns, 10 60-mm mortars, 2 boxes of fragmentation grenades, 5 boxes of ammunition, 4 gasoline containers, and a large quantity of food.

Warns Anti-Sandinists

PA090520 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0356 GMT 9 Sep 83

[By Wilfredo Chacon S.]

[Text] San Jose, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government today warned the anti-Sandinists that "it will not tolerate arms traffic or the presence of armed groups, either foreigners or nationals, on Costa Rican soil."

This statement was made personally by Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon following the seizure of a large shipment of heavy weapons that was intended for Eden Pastora's forces in Nicaragua and the arrest of 20 members of "ARDE" [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] who had entered Costa Rican territory.

Meanwhile, Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar told ACAN-EFE that the government will enforce its "neutrality to the limit," with all available resources. "This is both a domestic and international decision that we will enforce fully," he added.

Minister Solano stressed the government's efforts to enforce its neutrality, a policy that he said he will support "at the risk of my life." He also referred to the repeated threats against his life and against Deputy Minister Johnny Campos for their refusal to permit Nicaraguan groups to operate on Costa Rican soil.

Solano also pointed out that neutrality requires that both sides respect Costa Rica.

Therefore, just as we prevent the rebels from using Costa Rican territory as a base of operations, we also demand respect for our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Expanding on the scope of this official policy, the security minister said that the government will also not permit activities by groups respresenting other trends or ideologies.

Solano strongly rejected Sandinist charges that the ARDE planes that bombed the Sandino airport and other objectives had taken off from Costa Rica, saying that "this is a falsehood."

He later commented that it is "illogical" to declare that two Cessna-402 light planes could fly 2 hours from Costa Rica to Managua, and that one of them then returned without being detected and overtaken by the Sandinist Air Force.

The State Security Council called an emergency meeting to assess the situation and issued a statement "categorically" rejecting the allegation that the planes that bombed Managua had taken off from a Costa Rican airport.

DEBT RENEGOTIATION AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED

PA091615 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Carlos Manuel Castillo Morales, executive president of the Costa Rican Central Bank, has announced that the government will sign an agreement to renegotiate the foreign public debt with 175 international credit banks at the Intercontinental Hotel in New York tonight. He added that a total of $650 million is being renegotiated, part of the debts that expired in December 1982 and will expire this year and in 1984.

The government has been paying the creditor banks interest which expired in December 1982 and that which is current in 1983, the executive president of the Central Bank said. He added that the expired interest amounts to $240 million, and the current interest totals $120 million. He reiterated that the signing of this agreement with the credit banks is very important and that it places the country once again in a position of legality in the world with regard to its compliance with financial obligations.

Dr Castillo Morales also announced that the government will sign a credit agreement for imports in the amount of $215 million with the credit banks at the Intercontinental Hotel in New York tomorrow.

Castillo Morales, executive president of the Central Bank, Dr Federico Vargas, finance minister, and Rodolfo Silva, foreign affairs adviser, will be present when the agreements are signed. Castillo Morales stressed the brilliant manner in which Silva carried out the negotiations.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH TAIWAN -- The chambers of commerce of Costa Rica and Taiwan signed an agreement on 6 August to promote the establishment of companies with mixed capital in Costa Rica. Edwin Mendez, president of the Costa Rican Chamber of Commerce, reported that the agreement was signed in Taipei, and noted that a commitment was made to make efforts to finance these companies. He added that actions will be taken to bring Taiwanese economic, scientific, and technical experts to Costa Rica to help promote development. [Summary] [San Jose La NACION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 25-31 August 83 p 19 PA]

NICARAGUAN REFUGEES' ARRIVAL -- Forty Nicaraguan refugees arrived yesterday in Costa Rica through Guanacaste Province after a long and difficult trek through Nicaragua's mountains. The Civil Guard and the Red Cross met them at La Cruz. Today, the Red Cross and the International Committee for Migrations [Comite Internacional de Migraciones] will take charge of accommodating them after completing the usual immigration arrangements. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 83 PA]

EL SALVADOR

U.S. POLICY DISAGREEMENTS SAID THREAT TO SECURITY

PA102023 San Salvador EL SALVADOR NEWS GAZETTE in English 5-11 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Worst Enemy of Central America"]

[Text] The sharp disagreement between the two main currents of opinion in the United States on foreign policy towards Central America are dramatically illustrated in the contradictory declarations of former Secretaries of State Alexander Haig and Cyrus Vance to the bipartisan commission headed by their colleague, Henry Kissinger. This disagreement is the greatest threat to the security of the hemsiphere, and not Soviet aggression.

Alexander Haig blames communist intervention for the destabilization of Central America, while Cyrus Vance says it is the fault of social and economic conditions. Dr Kissinger says agreement must be reached on the bases of the fact for some policy to be established.

There are those who say that Cyrus Vance, in his enthusiastic promotion of Jimmy Carter's human rights policy, is largely responsible for the high tide of revolution that has wrought havoc in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and, to a lesser degree, in Costa Rica and Honduras.

The root and cause of Central America's plight is neither the callous neglect of the poor and that of social justice, nor Soviet aggression. It is a combination of both. And the worst enemies of Central America at this moment are those who are blind to either truth, those who refuse to see needs for social and political reforms throughout Central America and insist on a purely military solution and those who refuse to see the military threat supported by the Soviets and insist on a purely political solution.

Social and political reforms must go hand in hand with a strong attack against communist military aggression. Otherwise, Central America is doomed. Haig and Vance are both wrong. Kissinger is right.

EL TIEMPO LAUDS OPENING OF POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PA101530 San Salvador EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Sep 83 p 5

[Editorial: "Dr Stone and His Return to Earnest Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] This week's editorial deals directly with the Salvadoran people's politics. It concerns the second stage of talks between President Reagan's representative, Richard Stone, and the FMLN-FDR in Costa Rica, and between Stone and FMLN-FDR and Peace Commission representatives in Colombia.

Regarding dialogue with these factions' organized groups, we believe it is time the Salvadoran people learned more about the dialogue's evolution. If a second round of talks is to be held it is because, to some extent, those organization's proposals during the first round were acceptable. Thus, this second stage of talks may be earnest steps leading to peace in the country and in Central America.

In addition, an opening for a dialogue must also entail media coverage so that these organizations can present their viewpoints, that is to say, their political and economic proposals, to the people.

The seeking of a dialogue as a political measure to achieve peace demonstrates that the FDR and the FMLN are represented to some extent in the organized political military force. It would be foolish to deny these facts; otherwise, President Reagan would not be so very interested in the matter, or perhaps he would have solved it some other way.

Furthermore, Democratic Action Party leader Dr Rene Fortin Magana, clearly understanding what real democratic openings and political pluralism are, has recently announced through a newspaper that he does not fear the participation of the various political currents, even socialist and Marxist-Leninist ones.

To carry out an open democratic process as has been proposed by the Democratic Action leader could have two positive results. First, it would permit true freedom for political organizations, and second, a true measure of the national will would be obtained. Only by maintaining these principles and permitting the free expression of the various ideological currents and the free expression of opinion and people's will will it be possible to break many myths and avoid the violent outbursts that have occurred in the country at various times. The current violence has been the bloodiest and longest.

EL TIEMPO will give space to all political trends that have been organized or are in the process of being organized, that want to responsibly and earnestly express or defend their ideas or to oppose or dissent from others, provided this is within a framework of ideological loftiness, and provided the truth that orients our people is told. Opening these paths is the only way to achieve, defend, and maintain true democracy.

UPD COMMUNIQUE SCORES ATTACKS BY RIGHTIST PARTIES

PA130337 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Sep 83 p 61

[Communique issued by the Democratic Popular Unity, UPD, dated 9 September; published as a paid advertisement]

[Excerpts] The Democratic Popular Unity, UPD, a democratic union organization formed by more than 500,000 Salvadoran workers, peasants, employees, and professionals -- men and women who believe that the path to peace, democracy, and social justice is the only one that can help us overcome the serious crisis being experienced by our people -- has once again been the target of attacks by those who persist in violence, have a negative attitude and disregard the working class: the rightist political parties and death squads.

This time they have unmasked themselves and are now trying to cover our faces to silence our voices, which are demanding the inclusion of the workers' rights in the constitution being drafted by the deputies.

The UPD is currently the strongest organization that, keeping to the democratic path, represents and struggles for the aspirations of the Salvadoran workers, and not only of the workers, but of all Salvadorans. Its demands include human rights, democratization social reforms, elections, and pacification.

The UPD has been strongly attacked during its struggle. Many companeros have been murdered, such as Rodolfo Viera and Felipe Saldivar, as well as other leaders and members. To this they have now added the dynamite attack on Jorge Ruiz Camacho, president of the Associations of Cooperatives of Integrated Agricultural-Livestock Products, ACOPAI, and member of the UPD's Political Committee, on the night of 6 September. Miraculously, no one was hurt in this attack.

The attack on ACOPAI's president is another addition to the campaign orchestrated against our campanero workers and peasants. Because these people are demanding their aspirations and the land that is legally theirs, they are being accused of being "subversives" and invaders and are therefore being repressed.

The Salvadoran people and the peoples of the world should know:

1. The reason for these attacks and the attempts to break us up is that we are the strongest Salvadoran union organization which, amid the violence being experienced by the country, tirelessly struggles for the interests of the downtrodden following a democratic and participatory line. This is the only reason.

2. These attacks will not make us stop our struggle. We know they want to liquidate the democratic forces and sell the repressive alternative through a polarization of forces.

3. We know that other UPD companeros have been threatened with death, and knowing from where these threats originate, have identified those who make the threats and hold them responsible for any further attacks against the UPD and its members.

4. The Constituent Assembly and the current rulers will be responsible for the negative future of this country if they continue to disregard the voices of the people, for example, when they refuse to admit the rights of the workers while legalizing the paramilitary groups.

In conclusion, we call on the other union organizations, churches, universities -- all those sectors interested in a just and democratic constitution that will contribute to pacification and not to increasing hatred and resentment -- to condemn these actions and act as the UPD is acting. We call on all these sectors to join and strengthen a popular democratic and representative center where, putting aside prejudices and selfish ideas, we may struggle for that political, participatory, and pluralistic solution sought by the UPD.

HAVANA CITES HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORT

PA110357 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission has reported in Mexico City that so far this year 367 persons have disappeared in that Central American country for political reasons. During a press conference, the commission advocated a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict, but stressed that a trial must be held for those who have violated human rights.

LABOR PROTESTS SAID INCREASING IN RECENT MONTHS

PA090330 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The employees of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute have joined the strike that has been underway since 29 August. It is being staged by the employees of the Salvadoran Urban Housing Institute, who are demanding wage increases and the reinstatement of many co-workers who were dismissed.

According to the rebel radio station Farabundo Marti, the strikers have received the support of sugar refinery employees, who stopped work for an hour to demontrate that support.

Labor protests have increased in El Salvador in the last few months as a result of price increases for basic products, which, according to the SALPRESS agency, have increased by as much as 400 percent.

EL MUNDO CITES COPREFA ON REBELS FAVORING VIOLENCE

PA090447 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Sep 83 p 32

[Text] The extremists intend to impose unacceptable conditions on the proposal for dialogue, according to the following communique issued by the Press Committee of the Armed Forces, COPREFA:

"The FMLN terrorists continue to favor violence in their bid to assume power behind the backs of the people and to destroy the Armed Forces, according to statements made by Ruben Zamora to the official AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA, which is controlled by the Sandinist regime.

"The extremist leader declared that 'a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict must be consolidated by a popular, broad-based government and through the creation of new military forces.'

"The extremists are trying to establish unacceptable preconditions for the 'dialogue,' impeding a settlement of the nation's conflicts.

"This attitude on the part of the FMLN is totally opposed to the initiative which the government of national unity made through the Peace Commission, which culminated in the meetings held abroad between members of that commission and representatives of the Salvadoran extremists.

"Zamora's statements seem to indicate that the 'hardline' faction of the guerrilla movement, led by Joaquin Villalobos, head of the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, has frustrated the tentative efforts made by some leaders of the FMLN to find a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict through dialogue. San Salvador, 7 September, 1983."

COPREFA OUTLINES RECENT CLASHES WITH FMLN FORCES

PA130042 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Report issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in San Salvador on 12 September; read by COPREFA spokesman -- recorded]

[Text] The terrorists have continued their attacks against the people. The FMLN increased its attacks on the civilian population over the weekend, particularly in the eastern zone, with kidnappings, robberies, and dynamite explosions.

Arquimedes Caceres claimed that he was kidnapped the day before yesterday on the highway to Jocoro, Morazan Department, by terrorists, who confiscated the pickup truck he was driving.

The extremists have set up roadblocks along the highway between Jocoro and Santa Rosa de Lima, where they have robbed passengers of their money and burned some vehicles.

On the highway to Santiago de Maria, Usulutan Department, the terrorists stopped all vehicles the day before yesterday and robbed the passengers and drivers of their money and other personal belongings.

Last Saturday, members of the FMLN broke into the school in San Pedro Rio Seco, [words indistinct], Morazan Department.

Chalatenango and the surrounding areas were without electricity yesterday as a result of a terrorist attack on the power line at km 37 of the main northern highway, in Aguilares jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, two terrorists were killed during the weekend in a clash with Salvadoran Army troops in San Luis del Carmen, Chalatenango Department. In this clash the Army seized two AR-15 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition from the subversives.

Yesterday, a large group of extremists ambushed a military patrol near El Amate, a village in Intipuca jurisdiction, La Union Department. Two soldiers were killed; casualties among the terrorists could not be determined.

In Nejapa, San Salvador Department, the FMLN subversive forces yesterday failed in their attempt to sabotage a passenger train when they were repelled by guardsmen on the train. No casualties or damage were reported.

ARMY OPERATIONS CONTINUE IN SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS

PA130116 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Sep 83 pp 3, 26

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces have reported that while in sectors of Jucuaran hard battles are being waged between the Army and FMLN extremists, who are attempting to establish a land-sea unloading area for shipments from Nicaragua, the operations to search out and destroy subversive camps continue.

Atonal and Atlacatl battalion members are fighting in Jucuaran and surrounding rural areas to keep subversives out of that zone. According to reports received by the Armed Forces, extremist groups periodically carry out harassment actions in the areas around Jucuaran, Usulutan Department, in an attempt to distract soldiers so they can unload mercenary weapons arriving from Nicaragua.

Other battalions continue search operations in other departments, especially those departments affected by guerrilla activity such as Morazan, San Vicente, Chalatenango, San Miguel, Cuscatlan, and Cabanas. The main actions are concentrated in Jucuaran, north and south of San Miguel, and in Morazan.

When attacking Jucuaran the extremists simutaneously cut telephone communications and also damaged the Moropolapa Bridge. With this action the rebels cut coastal highway traffic to the access road that leads to Jucuaran and El Espino, a beach resort, where it is believed that weapons sent from Nicaragua to help increase the FMLN-FDR subversives' resistance are frequently unloaded. Another bridge, known as El Marin Bridge, was also destroyed. In response to the extremists' harassment actions, the Army sent in Atlacatl and Atonal troops with the support of the Air Force.

The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, has reported that 40 terrorists who for more than 3 years were members of the FMLN have abandoned the ranks of the organization and thrown their weapons into the Lempa River before heading for Honduras. They adopted this attitude because "they could see no future in the subversive movement and because they were tired of suffering sickness, hunger, and ill treatment, as well as running too many risks..."

Unofficial reports regarding the armed struggle being waged in Jucuaran and its surrounding areas state that the guerrillas have suffered many dead.

The troops protecting the town at the time it was attacked by surprise also suffered many casualties.

FMLN Desertions Reported

PA102204 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, on 10 September]

[Text] A few days ago Felipe Valle, a high-ranking terrorist chief, and 40 extremists deserted from Montecillo canton and hamlet, Nueva Concepcion jurisdiction, Chalatenango Department, their base of operations. The extremist commander said: I am already tired of fighting, and I realize that I cannot achieve my objectives.

Forty combatants under Felipe Valle's orders also abandoned the armed struggle, throwing their rifles and ammunition into the Lempa River and then walking toward Honduras.

This is a new failure for subversion, and a demonstration of the despair that exists among its members.

FMLN ATTACK ON USULUTAN ELECTRIC STATION REPORTED

PA122240 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] A few hours ago, a group of rebels attacked the guard post at the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL, substation in Villa El Triunfo, Usulutan Department, causing damage that left the eastern zone and this capital without electric power.

The official report also said that bombs were used in the guerrilla attack on the CEL substation. CEL officials still have not determined the amount of damage to the substation. This substation in Villa El Triunfo, located 119 km from San Salvador, has been attacked on previous occasions, but this is the first time the guerrillas have managed to damage it.

Meanwhile, military sources reported that the Armed Forces have increased their vigilance throughout the country, especially in the eastern zone, now that the guerrillas have launched a new campaign called "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador."

Last week the guerrillas attacked San Miguel and Jucuaran and also destroyed four bridges in the eastern zone. The attack on the CEL substation in Villa El Triunfo was the second carried out by guerrillas against CEL installations in the past few days. Last weekend they damaged a CEL substation in San Miguel.

FPL COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Communique Issued

PA130254 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Communique issued by the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, FPL, Revolutionary Council; date not given; all numbers as heard -- read by announcer]

[Text] The FPL Revolutionary Council and members of the FMLN inform the Salvadoran people and the peoples of the world that [words indistinct] our people willing to defeat imperialist intervention dedicated to our Companera Commander Ana Maria and to all our heroes [passage indistinct] amid popular fighting.

2. The choosing of the Central Committee [passage indistinct] that this permanent political-military leading organization and [words indistinct] companeros who have proven themselves in popular, political, and military combat.

With a unanimous vote, the Revolutionary Council chose Commander (Leonel Gonzalez) as first secretary of the FPL Central Committee, Commander (Dimas Rodriguez) as second secretary of the FPL Central Committee, and [words indistinct] commanding the FPL Armed Forces General Command.

3. Main tasks for this period: [passage indistinct] seventh meeting analyzed the national and international situation, as well as the development of the war and correlation of forces internally and internationally. As a result of this analysis, two main tasks were decided on for this period to achieve peace and [words indistinct] progress of our people;

1. The increase of the people's revolutionary struggle in all aspects -- political, military, and diplomatic -- in accordance with [words indistinct] a government of the broadest participation [words indistinct] economic, social, political, progressive, patriotic, democratic, and revolutionary sectors of our country in search of peace and just social, political, and economic transformations.

2. The growing interventionist policy of Yankee imperialism [words indistinct] warmongering Reagan administration our seventh plenary session agreed to [words indistinct] intervention, legitimate [word indistinct] of Salvadoran sovereignty, and the right of our people to [words indistinct]

3. [Words indistinct] political order tasks, our people will achieve them through [words indistinct] unity of all the revolutionary, democratic, and [word indistinct] forces. Within this process we recognize as our main task the strengthening and development of the FMLN as vanguard of the Salvadoran revolutionary process.

4. Our seventh plenary session recognized the great efforts being made by the progressive and revolutionary forces of the world in their struggle for world peace and progress [words indistinct] as well as our deepest solidarity with the peoples and movements of Latin America that tirelessly struggle against the opprobrious military dictatorships and [words indistinct] against the peoples of Central America, especially the Nicaraguan people, who are struggling for the defense of [words indistinct] revolution. Our sclidarity with all those movements struggling against such opprobrious forms of domination as fascism, racism, Zionism, and [words indistinct].

All the people willing to defeat imperialist intervention. Proletarians from all countries united. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, the armed people will win. Revolution or death, we will win.

Further Report

PA130342 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT

[Text] The communique on the Seventh Revolutionary Council of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, FPL, that we have just read for you reports on the appointment of the new Central Committee. It is important to underscore that the Revolutionary Council, the highest leadership organization of the FPL, made these appointments unanimously. Companero Commander (Leonel Gonzalez), commander in chief of the FPL armed forces, was appointed first secretary of the Central Committee. The Revolutionary Council also appointed Commander (Dimas Rodriguez) as second secretary of the Central Committee and alternate commander of our FPL armed forces.

Together with all our people, we are preparing to increase the revolutionary struggle in all areas -- political, military, and diplomatic -- to achieve a government of broader participation by all the progressive, patriotic, democratic, and revolutionary forces; a government of broad participation to achieve true peace and carry out the social, political, and economic transformations that the people are demanding.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA VIEWS CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE FAVORABLE

PA090500 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] Guatemala is the world's least indebted country, and its participation in the Caribbean Basin plan to benefit the nation's industry and commerce is a good thing, as long as the country's sovereignty is not jeopardized, Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores said yesterday.

Moreover, he added, Guatemala is quite capable of developing itself; thus the opportunity to be a part of the Caribbean Basin Initiative is worthwhile and productive, to a degree.

I am awaiting the members of the U.S. delegation to hear their proposal, and as I have said before, all loans are beneficial as long as sovereignty is not jeopardized. It has been trampled upon in the past, not only here, but elsewhere. There is no country in the world that can exist alone or in isolation, and this is why we are aware of the importance of loans. As for military aid, this will depend on the results of the debate being carried out in the U.S. Senate. We will see if it is feasible for the United States to provide such items as helicopter spare parts, etc.

INFORMATION REQUESTED REGARDING BELIZE RELATIONS

Incidents Rumored

PA100435 Guatemala City DIARIO EL GRAFICO in Spanish 9 Sep 83 p 6

[Editorial: "A New British Provocation?"]

[Excerpts] Rumors about the sinking of two Guatemalan fishing boats by British vessels in Belizean waters; the imprisonment of 17 Guatemalan citizens in Punta Gorda, Belize since 1 and 2 September, who will be tried on charges of fishing in Belizean territorial waters; and the capture of four more fishing boats, along with the confiscation of their equipment and cargos, have not been confirmed by the Foreign Ministry.

However, these rumors have created great concern among our citizens and have been unanimously repudiated by the Guatemalan people, who view our loss of that Guatemalan territory and Great Britain's unilateral concession of independence to it as an insult.

According to reports carried in the various media, the capture and sinking of the fishing boats occurred in the vicinity of the Ranguana Cays, which are frequently visited by fishermen and Guatemalan visitors, who are obliged to ask the Belizean authorities for permission to enter the area, despite the bases of understanding signed in the United States that granted Guatemala complete access to and use of the Ranguana and Sapodilla Cays.

As part of this year's policy of intimidation, the British carried out military maneuvers in March in the very territorial waters under dispute. To this end, the aircraft carrier "Invincible," six frigates, a tanker, and the destroyer [as heard] "Bristol" were deployed to the area.

In June, Belizean Prime Minister George Price spoke before the UN secretary general in New York and cunningly expressed his desire to resolve the conflict with Guatemala before the year's end through dialogue and peaceful and direct negotiations.

As good British subjects, the Belizean authorities have obviously learned the game of lies and deceit well, since they harass Guatemalan fishing boats while they talk about peaceful solutions.

We hope that, for the sake of peace in the region and continued British-Guatemalan talks, the rumors turn out to be just a misunderstanding or a false alarm.

Deputy Foreign Minister Responds

PA110441 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] There is no official information concerning the alleged attacks on numerous Guatemalan fishing boats by British patrol boats serving in Belize. This was stated yesterday by Deputy Foreign Minister Colonel Carlos Enrique Moreira Lopez.

Because of some press reports, the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has requested information from the official in charge of British and Guatamalan affairs at the Swiss Embassy. However, there are still no details about this case, the deputy foreign minister said.

We have never had, nor will we ever pretend to have, diplomatic relations with a country that historically and legally belongs to Guatemala. Therefore, no official explanation has been requested from the Belizean Government; it has been requested from the Swiss Embassy. Our contacts with Great Britain are handled through this embassy.

The deputy foreign minister added that other government organizations are in charge of requesting a report concerning these alleged incidents from the Puerto Barrios officials. If the information fully confirms the incidents, then the Guatemalan Foreign Foreign Ministry will be the one to present a formal protest.

Fishermen Reportedly Escape

PA130039 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Five of the 17 Guatemalan fishermen who were captured by the Belizean authorities escaped from the jail at Punta Gorda, seizing a boat and returning rapidly to Puerto Barrios, it was officially reported yesterday.

Four other fishermen paid a fine of 1,000 Belizean dollars (500 quetzals) each and were released. The rest are waiting to comply with the legal requirements necessary to return to Izabal.

Deputy Foreign Minister Colonel Carlos Moreira Lopez, currently acting foreign minister, reported yesterday that the preliminary information was obtained through the Swiss Embassy, which is in charge of British affairs.

He noted that no boat was sunk, that the 17 fishermen were in small boats when they were captured off Belize's coast, and that they were taken to Punta Gorda (Toledo) and placed under arrest there.

With the speed of accomplished seamen, the fishermen commandeered a boat that was anchored off the main beach in Punta Gorda and sped toward Puerto Parrios until they were out of reach of the British Coast Guard cutters that patrol the area.

Four other fisherman paid a fine of 1,000 Belizean dollars each and were released. The remaining fisherman will proably be able to pay the fine today and then return to Guatemala.

HONDURAS

SUAZO LEAVES FOR MEDICAL CHECKUP IN WASHINGTON

PA121440 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1414 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova today left for Washington, where he will undergo a complete medical checkup in the next 2 weeks.

Since the Honduran president will be away for less than 15 days, Government and Justice Minister Oscar Mejia Arellano has been given executive power.

Suazo Cordova left from San Pedro Sula, in the northern part of the country, where he boarded a special flight arranged by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Suazo Cordova will check in today at Walter Reed Hospital in the U.S. capital.

The Honduran president is accompanied by three doctors from the team that attended him when he suffered a cardiac arrest 40 days ago. That incident forced him to undergo emergency hospitalization at a clinic in the central province of Comayagua.

BOMB BLAST DAMAGES U.S. PAN AMERICAN OFFICE

PA121853 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1815 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] San Pedro Sula (Honduras), 12 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- A bomb exploded this morning in the downtown sector of this city in northern Honduras, causing damage to three airline offices.

According to police, the bomb consisted of several sticks of dynamite and was activated by a timing device. Fortunately there were no victims.

The official report indicates that the explosion caused considerable damage to "LACSA" (Costa Rican Airlines); "Pan Am" (Pan American), a U.S. company; and the Honduran "LANSA" (National Airlines).

The police reported that the bomb "apparently was not directed against any particular company, but is instead related to intensified terrorism unleashed in the northern part of the country in recent weeks with the explosion of seven bombs in various parts of San Pedro Sula." No subversive group in Honduras has claimed credit for the attack. The police have mobilized a great number of units to prevent further terrorist acts.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY KIDNAP NURSE IN OLANCHO

PA091958 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Guerrillas led by Father Gelans have reportedly kidnapped a nurse in Olancho.

According to the reports, which have not been officially confirmed, four heavily armed men in military clothing attacked the health center in the town of (Aribes) in Olancho Department and kidnapped the nurse in charge.

It was learned yesterday morning in Juticalpa, the departmental capital, that the incident occurred on Wednesday afternoon. Persons arriving in Juticalpa from (Aribes) told residents and officials what had transpired at the health center.

Some of the details revealed yesterday indicate that four men arrived at the health center, knocked on the door, and pointed their weapons at the nurse when she opened the door. They then fled with all of the center's medicines and the nurse.

Those describing the incident yesterday said the four men were reportedly led by Jesuit priest Bernardo Gelans, who was the Juticalpa parish priest a few years ago before being expelled from the country for his anarchistic activities.

ARMY CAPTURES GUERRILLA CARRYING GRENADES, RIFLE

PA071449 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 6 Sep 83 p 4

[Excerpt] A guerrilla who was a member of a group numbering some 300 that was detected in Olancho Department was captured yesterday in Catacama while carrying a sack full of grenades and a stripped-down M-16 rifle. Another guerrilla turned himself over to the Army. Combined forces of the 16th Infantry Battalion and Olancho FUSEP [Public Security Force] officers carried out an extensive combing operation in Catacama and its vicinity in search of five subversives who, according to reports, were prowling the area.

However, only one was captured, according to preliminary information furnished to EL HERALDO by military sources.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA MEETS WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN

Meets Hart, Cohen

PA091447 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] In a meeting with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, U.S. Senators Gary Hart and William Cohen stated their opinion that the Reagan administration's policy can be changed in Congress. The revolutionary leader met with the U.S. senators at the Cesar Augusto Silva International Convention Center in Managua. U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton, Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga, and Foreign Ministry officials were also present at the meeting.

Senator Hart said he believes that differences can be solved politically. He stressed his belief in political solutions as opposed to military ones. Commander Ortega said in this regard that Nicaragua is willing to solve problems politically rather than through military means such as those used yesterday by counterrevolutionaries who attacked the Sandino airport.

Discusses C.A. With Bentsen

PA110422 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0044 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Managua, 11 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, met today with U.S. Senator Lloyd Bentsen to discuss the problems of the Central American region.

Ortega told Bentsen, a senator from Texas, that he considered this visit from a representative of the U.S. people "very valuable," because it can contribute to the dialogue aimed at bringing peace to the region.

The Nicaraguan official said the current situation in the Central American Isthmus "is serious." He added that a few days ago President Reagan sent a letter to the Contadora Group presidents via special ambassador Richard Stone, but "at the same time the U.S. Administration was setting up a military base in Honduran territory." The Sandinist leader pointed out that the Reagan administration is staging military maneuvers with the Honduran Army and is sending warships to the Central American region, "which contradicts the peace efforts of the Contadora Group" Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama.

Ortega added that while the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Central America countries were meeting in Panama, anti-Sandinist groups were carrying out aggressive actions in Nicaragua, attacking different locations with civilian and combat aircraft."

Ortega charged that every time the Contadora Group meets, "aggressive actions are carried out to counter the group's efforts."

Ortega told the U.S. senator that yesterday two T-28 planes attacked the Port of Corinto, causing some damage, and several anti-Sandinist planes overflew Cibalsa and Rio San Juan in southern Nicaragua, where the Sandinist army downed a plane.

"Despite the aggression we are subjected to, we believe it is necessary to broaden the dialogue to seek a solution to the Central American problems," Ortega told Bentzen.

He added that U.S. senators, congressmen, and media representatives can play an important role "in getting the Reagan administration to reflect, and accept dialogue with Nicaragua, and bring an immediate halt to the aggression."

Havana Notes Talks With Bentsen

PA112214 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Government Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega has asserted there exists a contradiction in the U.S. policy toward the Central American area, because the United States claims to support the Contadora Group's negotiations while signing agreements to install bases in Honduras. Ortega's statement was made to Lloyd Bentsen, U.S. Democratic senator from Texas, who is visiting Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan leader also stated that Washington's reply to the peace proposal issued last July by the government in Managua was the deployment of U.S. warships off the Central American coasts and the decision to carry out maneuvers in Honduras.

Likewise, Ortega pointed out, the recently ended meeting of the Contadora Group was overshadowed by the aerial attacks against Nicaragua, which were carried out last Thursday and Friday.

Havana on Kramer, Davis Meeting

FL122014 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1807 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, has received two U.S. senators [as heard] -- Robert Davis of Michigan and Ken Kramer of Colorado.

Ortega explained the acts of aggression against Nicaragua to the two legislators, both of whom belong to the Republican Party. He reiterated his government's willingness to hold a dialogue to seek peaceful solutions to the Central American conflict.

In recent days, numerous U.S. legislators have visited Nicaragua to learn firsthand about the Sandinist revolutionary process.

The Sandinist newspaper NUEVO DIARIO has commented on the new provocation against the USSR prepared by the United States since the incident in which a South Korean airplane violated the Soviet border.

UN AMBASSADOR TO REQUEST SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

PA121456 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Nicaragua will request a meeting today of the UN Security Council as a means of warning the world about the danger currently posed to Central America by the recent air raids on its territory.

Javier Chamorro Mora, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, will call attention to the increased acts of aggression against Nicaragua and will accuse the United States of being directly responsible for this situation. Chamorro will submit documents on the recent air attacks on the Managua international airport, the residential area where Foreign Minister Miguel D'Estoto resides, and the Port of Corinto.

HAVANA CITES D'ESCOTO ON CONTADORA MEETING, RESULTS

PA112205 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said that the meeting of the Contadora Group that ended yesterday in Panama City showed some progress, but added that the main difficulty lies in the threatening and arrogant position of the United States.

Minutes after he arrived back in Nicaragua, D'Escoto said that even though the United States is not physically represented in the Contadora Group, its militaristic attitude is present in every discussion. The foreign minister was specifically referring to the position taken by Honduras. Honduras has even denied that attacks against Nicaragua are being carried out from its territory. He said the aggressive escalation against the Sandinist revolution is advancing more rapidly than the peace negotiations, and insisted that this is due to the lack of interest on the part of Ronald Reagan's government in finding a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict.

BORGE TO VISIT PORTUGAL, MEET WITH SOARES

PA121920 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, will arrive in Portugal today as the first step of his working tour of Europe. While in Portugal, he will meet with Mario Soares, Portuguese prime minister and secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party. He will also visit France, Spain, the FRG, the Netherlands, and Greece.

HAVANA REPORTS SITUATION AFTER MANAGUA BOMBINGS

FL091623 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1529 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Jesus Suarez report from Managua, for Cuban television -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] The people of Managua awoke in peace today but alert to the real possibility that yesterday's counterrevolutionary attacks could be the beginning of an escalation of the attacks against the Sandinist revolution. This possibility could be confirmed in the next few hours according to a report of a new attack, this time against the port of Corinto.

According to this unofficial report, another counterrevolutionary plane was shot down while carrying out an attack on Corinto. However, I repeat that this report has not been confirmed, but could be confirmed in the next few hours.

Regarding yesterday's attacks, which the Nicaraguan press today described as a complete failure, we have a few more details today. Regarding the frustrated bombardment of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, Costa Rican Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano said that one of the planes had left San Jose 1 September for El Salvador. Solano said that the plane was taken to Ilopango Airport [El Salvador] by one of the counter-revolutionaries who died in the criminal attack. He was identified as Agustin Roman.

As you all know, the air attack that included an unsuccessful attempt against the home of Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto coincided with a planned attack of counterrevolutionary forces against the border post of Penas Blancas. These forces were captured in Costa Rica by the country's security forces last Wednesday night.

The other part of the simultaneous attack launched yesterday against the Sandinist revolution was the naval combat that occurred when three Honduran ships and an undetermined number of Honduran war planes violated Nicaraguan territorial waters and air space and attacked two armed Sandinist navy vessels north of [words indistinct] when they were trying to capture a Honduran fishing vessel illegally operating in Nicaraguan waters.

Last night Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta, visited various parts of Managua on the occasion of the forthcoming anniversary of the Sandinist Defense Committees. Wherever he went the Nicaraguan leader witnessed demonstrations of rejection [words indistinct] and combative support from the people to face the counter-revolutionary attacks.

Another report related to the present Nicaraguan situation refers to the offical Nicaraguan Government denial of a report from the so-called Democratic Front of the presumed destruction of an oil storage facility in Puerto Sandino, Leon Department, formerly called Puerto Somoza.

It was stated clearly that the report on an attack on the oil storage facility in Puerto Sandino was completely false and that nothing had been destroyed in this port.

VOICE OF SANDINO ON ARMS, PASTORA REMARKS

PA050420 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Both light and heavy weapons are arriving on our southern front, where the heroic armed forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, are fighting beside Commander Eden Pastora, while putting the finishing touches to the last details of our Black September offensive. The offensive, which has been announced by the ARDE General Command, will deal a mortal blow to the dictatorship of the nine traitors.

Amid heavy rains on swampy, inaccessible ground, the mortars, medicine, and ammunition are arriving by air from abroad at our [word indistinct] camps located in ARDE'S various combat zones.

Commander Eden Pastora, commander in chief of ARDE'S armed forces, recently told foreign journalists who came to the southern mountains of our homeland that ARDE admits having shot several prisoners. It was ascertained that they were Cuban mercenaries, but it was a great political mistake by our combatant companeros. ARDE also admits that the people's indignation is great, but that this foreign intervention sometimes causes our people to take justice into their own hands. Politically speaking, the execution of these mercenaries was not appropriate for us; but this proves once again and in a tangible way that Cubans, Russians, and people of other nationalities are intervening in our country, Commander Pastora asserted.

In addition, he told the foreign journalists that thousands of ARDE combatants and the civilian populations of several towns and cities in our homeland will soon participate in a large offensive, described by our commander as a mortal blow to the traitorous collective's dictatorship.

After a 4-month struggle, our ARDE armed forces contain 3,500 armed men, mostly peasants. We plan to reach 5,000 by September, Commander Pastora added. The commander in chief of ARDE'S armed forces also noted that communist repression in the last 4 years has surpassed that of the Somozist era. The nine dictators make Somoza look like a saint.

The journalists who visited our mountains in the south could verify that many of ARDE's combatants fought beside Commander Pastora in the Benjamin Zeledon southern front in the war against Somoza. Most of them are humble peasants who had never before used a rifle. Now they have been compelled to use one again to combat this criminal and terrible regime imposed on our country by the nine sons of Somoza. In addition, our army, which is defending our national sovereignty, also contains 1,000 men who deserted from the Sandinist People's Army, the EPS, and the militias, Commander Pastora reported.

Our organization asks democratic [word indistinct] and progressive forces to send weapons and money in quantities that reflect the democratic support that our struggle requires. I do not understand what is happening, Pastora emphasized, because our resources are nearly exhausted, and yet many parts of the Free World offer no help in combating the repression and totalitarianism that exist in our homeland.

Commander Pastora added that many democratic leaders and liberal forces do not dare help us for fear of being termed counterrevolutionaries by the nine.

They have not yet realized that we in ARDE are not fighting the revolution; we are fighting on the basis of a democratic position that seeks the recovery of the revolution's original plan -- a democratic, popular, and Sandinist revolution with free elections, freedom of the press, and a mixed economy. This is genuine Sandinism, Commander Pastora explained. Pastora added that the forces that fight in northern Nicaragua with U.S. aid -- the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, FDN -- represent the counterrevolution and the Somozist past. The regime in Managua represents the treason and totalitarianism of the extreme left. We are the real revolution, the true future. Referring to the nine dictators in the traitorous collective, Commander Pastora asserted: They are in my hands. I am certain of our victory, because reason is on our side. Soon they will feel the power of our overwhelming force, when we carry out the operations called "Death to the King," "Turn to the Sun," and [words indistinct] that the guerrilla columns will advance even more toward the interior of the country.

All of these operations will be a blow to the enemy's heart; a blow to their guts, because in only 4 months of struggle ARDE's forces already control San Juan del Norte Department up to Punta Gorda, in addition to Nueva Guinea and Bluefields. We have also surrounded San Juan del Norte and San Carlos, Commander Eden Pastora stated. He added that we are 50 km deep into the mountains and 200 km deep into the mid-Atlantic region. Thus, we guarantee that Nicaragua will soon be a republic again, he concluded.

ARDE CLAIMS EPS SOVIET-MADE PLANE DOWNED

PA071351 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 7 Sep 83

[War Report No 63 issued by the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS; and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC, "in the mountains of Nicaragua" on 6 September]

[Text] ARDE's [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] General Command reports the following to the Nicaraguan people and the world:

1. Early on 4 September near San Carlos and in the vicinity of Morrillo Lake harbor, five planes of the EPS [Sandinist People's Army], an interventionist, pro-Soviet Army, attacked, without results ARDE's guerrilla positions with bombs and rockets.

2. The government's aerial attack was answered with RPG-7 rockets. One of the rockets hit and downed a Soviet-made Antonov genocidal reconnaissance plane. Jubilant shouts were heard from the combatant patriots in our columns.

3. The ARDE combatant companero who achieved this feat was peasant Martin Lopez, known as Robinson, from the San Juan River area, who some time ago joined ARDE on the southern front.

4. The downing of the enemy aircraft has confirmed what ARDE has previously stated, namely, that it has consolidated its positions within the national territory, in addition, ARDE has the necessary artillery and is safe from enemy air raids in this mountainous area. Just as we defeated Somozism, we will also defeat communism, without totalitarianism or a return to the past.

HAVANA SEES INCREASE IN CENTRAL AMERICA TENSION

PA121258 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Weekly feature on the Nonaligned Movement]

[Excerpt] There is no question that tension increased in the Central American area this week because of the air and sea attacks perpetrated against Nicaragua.

Last Thursday, airplanes coming from Costa Rica attacked the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport and bombed the southwestern sector of Managua, in the vicinity of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister D'Escoto's home. In response, the Sandinist Government sent a protest note to Washington, accusing the U.S. Government of being responsible for this heinous action. It has been determined that the two mercenary airplanes, along with the bombs and rockets that were used against Managua, were given to the anti-Sandinists by U.S. officials. This proves that while Washington talks about peace and about its alleged support for the Contadora Group's negotiations, it also arms and finances the Somozist mercenaries, who carry out actions that are flagrant violations of international law and of the Nicaraguan people's sovereignty.

Similar terms were used in a complaint presented by the Nicaraguan Government at the United Nations. In complete disregard of accusations and protests, three Honduran Coast Guard launches and an undetermined number of airplanes attacked two Sandinist naval units pursuing a Honduran fishing boat that had been caught in Nicaraguan waters. Furtheremore, two T-28 combat airplanes attacked the port of Corinto last Friday and later fled toward Honduran territory. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has denounced this new attack and demanded that the Honduran military regime immediately withdraw its Coast Guard vessels and fighters from Nicaraguan airspace and waters.

Judging from these developments, it is obvious that international organizations should impose sanctions on and strongly condemn the actions of those who are attacking Sandino's heroic people.

It has been learned that the Nonaligned Movement's Coordinating Bureau will assess the situation in Nicaragua and throughout Central American during the next period of the UN General Assembly session. It is also expected that the Contadora Group's foreign ministers, who are now meeting in Panama City, will arrive at firm conclusions following their discussion of the document called "Bases for Peace in Central America." The document contains, in 21 points, the proposal presented by the presidents of those countries that make up this group.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN C.A.

PA130236 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 12 Sep 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Days and weeks go by and the U.S. Government continues kindling the fire in Central America. Since Washington decided late in July to send soldiers, warships, and fighter planes to the area, the situation has worsened. Today, the threat of aggression against the new Nicaragua is worse than ever, and U.S. military interference in El Salvador is increasing alarmingly.

In other words, the United States has given clear evidence it is not in the least interested in a peaceful solution to the political-military crisis in Central America, despite the apparent efforts being made in that direction by Richard Stone, its presidential envoy to the area, in his constant travels from one country to another with presumed peace objectives.

In practice, however, the adventurous U.S. policy on the isthmus remains the same. A total of 32 U.S. warships started war maneuvers on Thursday in the Caribbean Sea as Washington increases to a maximum its military presence in the area. The naval units, including the aircraft carriers "Independence" and "John F. Kennedy," will join the aircraft carrier "Coral Sea," which has lain a few miles off the Nicaraguan Caribbean coast since last week.

In the recently initiated maneuvers, a total of 43 U.S. warships and support vessels will remain in Central American waters until at least 17 September. Thirty-two warships will engage in combat exercises near Puerto Rico, but the nuclear-powered guided missile cruiser "Mississippi" and five other unspecified vessels will separate from the group to participate in the operations being carried out by the "Coral Sea" off Nicaragua.

Over 20,000 U.S. soldiers will be mobilized in Central America throughout the 6-month duration of the exercises. This display of might on the part of the United States is evidently aimed at intimidating the Central American peoples and negotiating with the Salvadoran revolutionaries from a position of strength -- in other words, the big stick policy and gunboat diplomacy is being revived today by President Ronald Reagan.

But times change, and what yesterday served the United States in imposing its neocolonialist policy in our America will be of no avail today. Many things have happened, and the indestructible revolutions of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada are clear examples that bombs and bullets can no longer block the peoples' will to achieve their second and definite independence.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS U.S. OVER KOREAN JET INCIDENT

FL082010 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Commentary by Carlos Mora Herman -- live from Santiago de Cuba]

[Text] Today we are broadcasting our commentary from the invincible city of Santiago on the occasion of International Journalists Day, whose main ceremony will be held tomorrow.

We want to talk about the spy plane that violated Soviet airspace in the most cynical and perverse provocation of imperialism in the last few years. This incident is characteristic of the aggressive, immoral, and criminally fascist nature of the U.S. Administration led by President Ronald Reagan.

This entire incident of the South Korean plane was a premeditated and carefully executed operation. Washington deliberately used a civilian aircraft with 269 persons aboard in an open espionage operation, thus criminally exposing these passengers to mortal danger. There was no technical malfunction.

The expert hands of Yankee intelligence specialists programmed into the Boeing 747's computer systems the data which led the plane into Soviet airspace in order to carry out its espionage mission. This has been acknowledged in the United States, and President Reagan himself has said that no one will ever know who or how the data, which caused the plane to radically change its course, were introduced into the computer system.

The fierce and hysterical anti-Soviet campaign defaming the USSR and its social system -- so well prepared beforehand and launched so suspiciously quick following the incident -- is aimed at diverting world attention from Soviet peace initiatives, especially those recently made by Yuri Andropov, sabotaging the disarmament talks in Geneva and Madrid, crushing the growing pro-peace movement in the United States and in the world, and achieving approval for the demented warmongering Reagan policies, particularly in the American area.

Mr Reagan could not care less about world opinion. He is only interested in U.S. opinion, which is the one that may help to reelect him next year and support his policy of further aggravating confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Reagan talks about peace with freedom, which in the genocidal concept of Yankee neofascism is something like the peace of the dead. He speaks of moral pillars, of human spirit, and of human values. There is a great need for a large dose of cynicism from U.S. leaders in order to use those arguments on behalf of a social system which produced the genocide of Vietnam, which everyday murders Lebanese and Palestinians, which supports, helps, and protects criminal regimes such as El Salvador's, which is conducting a filthy secret war against Nicaragua, whose administration was responsible for the assassination of President Salvador Allende and of thousands upon thousands of Chileans under the fascist dictatorship of Pinochet, and whose administration, through the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, perpetrated the barbaric sabotage of a Cuban airline in Barbados which caused the death of 70 persons, especially young athletes. On that occasion, the capitalist media did not condemn that savage act with the madness they are using today in support of a farce planned and executed by Washington.

It is not the USSR or socialism that is responsible for the 269 lives sacrificed in the South Korean spy plane incident. The ones truly responsible, the true murderers are President Reagan, the CIA, and the Government of the United States. The peoples' accusation for the barbaric incident -- perpetrated coldly with aggressive and political aims -- falls squarely on that criminal system which was born, as Karl Marx said, stained in blood. And on that sector of the media, which has placed itself at the service of the imperialist move to try to deceive, confuse, and misinform, falls the strongest condemnation and the most emphatic repudiation from the world's honest and decent journalists, particularly today as we celebrate International Journalists Day here in Santiago.

'OUR AMERICA' REVIEWS URUGUAYAN SITUATION

PA120422 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] The policy of repression, tortures, and murders being practiced by the dictatorial regime of Uruguay has not -- and never will -- stop the courage and rebellion of Artigas' people.

A recent news report reveals that as a result of the latest protest demonstration in Montevideo, the country's capital, 21 of the participants were arrested and are at the disposal of the executive branch, in line with the so-called prompt security measures.

In compliance with this same repressive measure, which has been in effect since 1973, 48 other persons were arrested on 25 August when they participated in a popular demonstration that included a 2-hour voluntary seclusion in their houses, turning off lights for 15 minutes, and beating on empty pots and pans.

In addition of these antidictatorial demonstrations, Uruguayans in exile are also struggling against the regime through a broad solidarity movement that includes drives and events in support of their people and in favor of a return to democracy.

Luis Fernandez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, recently stated that a secure and firm process is being carried out in his homeland. It is characterized by the unity and convergence of all the antidictatorial forces. The protest demonstrations have proved that the dictatorship is isolated and has no alternative but a new coup d'etat to consolidate fascism. Likewise, the freedom of arrested persons has become a matter of principle for the democratic forces.

ANNIVERSARY OF ALLENDE'S DEATH COMMEMORATED

Cienfuegos Reads Rodriguez Speech

PA120441 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] In a speech written by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and read by Osmani Cienfuegos, vice president of the Council of Ministers, during an event in Havana commemorating the 10th anniversary of Chilean President Salvador Allende's death in combat, Rodriguez stated: We have faith that with an unstoppable explosion of the people, Chile will win the unity of its democratic and revolutionary forces, that secondary differences will be overcome, that squabbling among parties and ideological differences will be put off for later, and that ranks will be closed and forces prepared for the final combat.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez added that these past 10 years of fascism have resulted in too much blood, hunger, and unemployment, and that fascism will not be able to last much longer. He added that the recent protest demonstrations have shown that the Chilean people will crush fascism.

Regarding Salvador Allende, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stressed that optimism and faith in the people was a distinctive trait of the Chilean leader's personality. He added that the experience of his honorable death is a tribute left to mankind.

Further on Ceremony

FL121207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The heroic fall in combat of Chilean President Salvador Allende a decade ago was commemorated in a ceremony held at the theater of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions at which the main speech was delivered by Osmani Cienfuegos, member of the Politburo of the party.

Osmani Cienfuegos read a speech written by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, also a member of the Politburo, praising Salvador Allende and the heroes of his people, who will always remain in the history of Chile and of our America.

The theater was filled with workers from different sectors and a large group of Chilean brothers living in Cuba, representatives of Chilean leftist organizations and parties, the AALAPSO and other political organizations, in addition to members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba.

The ceremony was also attended by Manuel Pineiro, chief of the Americas Department of the party's Central Committee, and Jorge Lezcano, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, and other high-ranking leaders of the government, party, and the UJC [Union of Young Communists]. The likeness of President Allende in combat, wielding his rifle in the historic moments of the fascist assault on La Moneda Palace, was set up at the highest point of the theater beside the slogan: With arms and unity, Chile will win.

Injury Forced Rodriguez Absence

FL121403 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The heroic fall in combat of Chilean President Salvador Allende was commemorated last Saturday in a solemn ceremony at which Osmani Cienfuegos, member of the Politburo and the Central Committee of our party, delivered a speech. At the ceremony it was stated that Salvador Allende and the heroes of his people will be forever part of the history of Chile and our America. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez wrote the speech read by Osmani, but was unable to deliver it himself because he suffered a shoulder dislocation just hours before the ceremony.

ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES

FL092210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2015 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation from Romania's National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives led by its chairman, Vasile Marin, has arrived in Havana. It was welcomed by Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers]. Ramirez Cruz expressed the joy of the farmers to have the Romanian visitors here as our guests and wished them a happy stay in our country. The Romanian delegation has toured the Aniseto Perez Agricultural Cooperative as part of its visit.

JOSE RAMIREZ CRUZ RECEIVES GDR DELEGATION

FL100210 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Manfred Scheler, first secretary of the GDR peasant mutual assistance union, was today received by Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers]. The Cuban leader welcomed the visitor, who was accompanied by other GDR officials. The GDR delegation will visit the capital's historic sites and agricultural cooperatives, and it will also attend the main ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of the Peasant in Arms Congress, slated for 25 September in Santiago de Cuba Province.

RAINS, ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS CLOG PORTS

FL091726 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The work of unloading ships must be intensified. Because of the intense rains and organizational problems, the first 6 days of the present month have not been good for the unloading of imported goods throughout Cuba, according to Gumersindo Gonzalez, director of the Union of Port Enterprises. In information that he gave to the press in the capital, he stressed that during this period cereal and fertilizer warehouses had not worked at the required speed. At the beginning of September, ships with 282,000 tons of cargo were in port, and this figure has increased by 40,000 tons, which makes it necessary to intensify the unloading operations. About 20,000 tons of goods were shipped from the docks and warehouses, producing a corresponding drop in the country's inventories, but it is necessary to intensify this work also.

JAMAICA'S SEAGA DEPARTS AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

FL091404 Santo Domingo Radio Earth in English 0200 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga was seen off from the Santo Domingo Las Americas Airport this morning at the conclusion of an official 3-day visit to this Caribbean country by Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco.

During his short stay in Santo Domingo, Seaga signed a joint statement with Jorge Blanco in which both governments agreed to intensify their diplomatic relations by exchanging ambassadors and diversifying their commercial relations.

Joint Communique Issued

FL092330 Bridgetown CANA in English 2257 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sep 9, CANA -- Following is the text of a joint communique issued after a three-day official visit to the Dominican Republic by Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, which ended yesterday:

"In response to an invitation extended by the president of the Dominican Republic, Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco, the prime minister of Jamaica, His Excellency Mr Edward Seaga, made an official visit to the Dominican Republic from September 6-8, 1983, together with an entourage composed of various representatives of the official and private sector.

"On this propitious occasion, the heads of state exchanged ideas, in an atmosphere of great cordiality, on the international situation, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean, and on the aims of their respective governments with regards to the strengthening of unity and effective cooperation among the nations of the hemisphere, especially their joint efforts to confront the present world crisis, which gravely affects limiting the progress of nations and the well-being and happiness of their peoples.

Taking these high purposes as a basis, in a spirit of fraternal friendship, the heads of state agreed to sign this:

Joint Declaration:

"The heads of state reiterate their adherence to the fundamental principles of the international judicial order, particularly to those that guarantee the maintenance of international peace, such as the respect for the independence, the territorial integrity, and the sovereign equality of states, non-intervention, the prohibition of recourse to the threat of use of force to settle international conflicts, ideological pluralism, the self-determination of people, and the respect and faithful observance of valid international treaties.

"They declare, with the greatest conviction, that the democratic system is the form of government that offers the greatest guarantee for the effective exercise of liberty, economic and social development, promotion of social justice, and the strict observance of human rights, all of which increases their irrevocable faith in this system of government, as well as in its institutions and mechanisms which ensure the free expression of the popular will. For these reasons, they declare their intention to strengthen this system and to foster its institutionalism on the continent.

"They reiterate their profound preoccupation with this in Central America, whose determination continues gravely to imperil the peace and security of the region. They express their support for the efforts of the "Contadora Group" and hope that through negotiation and dialogue, fair solutions will be found to bring the conflicts to an end.

"They emphasise the validity of the principles and the goals contained in the charter of the economic rights and duties of states, and reiterate their conviction that the implementation of this instrument will strengthen international peace and security.

"The heads of state consider that the solidarity of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean is necessary in defense of their interests, and they are convinced the joint action will be of great significance in their international negotiations as well as in strengthening regional presence in all spheres; they agree to promote and support initiatives to that end.

"They commit themselves to make the necessary efforts to take full advantage of the benefits of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, recently approved by the United States Congress.

"Both heads of state emphasise their support for the provisions of the "undertaking of Santo Domingo" and the need to continue working for the convening of the Latin American economic conference to be held in the city of Quito.

"The two heads of government underscore the importance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which was signed in Montego Bay, Jamaica, the 10th of December of 1982, and agree that this convention is an integrated legal regime that cannot be selectively applied in a manner which seeks to make use of its rights and ignore its obligations.

"They agree to promote consultations among the signatory countries of the San Jose Agreement for the purpose of adopting positions at the next meeting of OLADE (Latin American Energy Organization) to be held in Jamaica during the first days of November.

"In the field of bilateral relations, the head of state considered the need to emphasise economic and technical cooperation as well as trade between both countries, and they undertake to continue promoting, intensifying, and diversifying the relations between the Dominican Republic and Jamaica in all areas.

"They reaffirm their determination to cooperate actively in the defense of the prices of basic commodities and, to this end, decide to continue close collaboration in international organisations which examine and deal with the problems concerning these commodities.

"To this end, during working sessions at which they presided, the heads of government agreed that work would begin immediately by technical commissions from both countries on draft agreements in trade, tourism, cultural cooperation and compensation, and reciprocal credit between their respective central banks. Each technical commission would present definitive documents to their government as soon as possible, but not later than six months from now.

"Both heads of government express satisfaction with the work being done with respect to a possible visa abolition agreement between both countries.

"The two heads of state agree on the need for reopening diplomatic missions in their respective countries, in accordance with their economic possibilities.

"Prime Minister Seaga expressed his gratitude for the courtesies received by him and his entourage from the government and the people of the Dominican Republic.

"The prime minister of Jamaica extended an invitation to President Jorge Blanco for an official visit to Jamaica to sign the agreements mentioned in the present document. President Jorge Blanco was very pleased to accept this invitation.

"In witness whereof, the prime minister of Jamaica and the president of the Dominican Republic sign the present joint declaration, in two equal origins, one in Spanish and the other in English, in Santo Domingo, capital city of the Dominican Republic, on the 7th day of September of nineteen hundred eighty three (1983).

BRIEFS

BRAZIL, ROK AMBASSADORS -- The new ambassadors from Brazil and [South] Korea, Nestor Luis Fernandez Dos Santos and Kang Dae Wan, respectively, have presented their credentials to President Salvador Jorge Blanco. [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 3 Sep 83 p 14 FL]

POLICE DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENTS -- Colonel Julio Alcides Pozo Velez has been appointed police chief to replace Colonel Sergio Humberto Nin Melo. Colonel Norvo Antonio Perez was appointed legal adviser of the police department to replace Colonel Eladio Lozada Grullon, who has been appointed personnel and orders chief. Colonel Raymundo Perez Ortiz was appointed inspector general of the police to replace Norvo Perez. Colonel Francisco A. Baez Marinez was appointed commander of patrols to replace Colonel Carlos Ventura Jiminian, who was appointed chief of the Duarte camp. Colonel Bernardo Encarnacion de los Santos was appointed commander of the Eastern Department with headquarters in San Pedro de Macoris, replacing Colonel Juan Jose Rodriguez Ortiz, who was appointed chief of the San Cristobal garrison. All appointments were made by President Salvador Jorge Blanco. The police department described the appointments as routine. [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 3 Sep 83 p 18 FL]

BARBADOS

FORMER HEALTH MINISTER'S LIFE THREATENED

FL121427 Bridgetown CANA in English 2319 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sep 11, CANA -- A public meeting planned for tonight by sacked Barbados Health Minister Dr Don Blackman has been postponed because of "numerous" threats to the life of Dr Blackman, the independent Voice of Barbados [VOB] radio said. VOB, quoting a statement from the executive committee of Dr Blackman's Suburban St Michael East constituency, said the decision was taken after discussions with security.

The committee was also reported as saying it could not guarantee the safety of the public because of the present "emotional state" of the country occasioned by the dismissal of the controversial minister.

Prime Minister Tom Adams said last Wednesday he had sacked Dr Blackman for breach of a September 1 cabinet agreement in which ministers were to refrain from public criticisms of each other. Dr Blackman was expected to explain the circumstances leading up to what he insists was his resignation from the post.

BRIEFS

CONSUL'S APPOINTMENT REVOKED -- Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 11, CANA -- The Barbados Government has revoked the appointment of its honorary consul in Haiti, Serge Beaulieu, the SUNDAY SUN newspaper reported today. The paper quoted Beaulieu, a journalist, as saying no reason was given for the decision. He said he had been given notice of the revocation in a letter from the Foreign Ministry in Haiti dated September 1. Beaulieu was appointed in 1979. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2208 GMT 11 Sep 83 FL]

DOMINICA

DLP SEEKS ELECTION 'ACCOMMODATION' WITH ALLIANCE

FL072244 Bridgetown CANA in English 2133 GMT 7 Sep 83

[By Elsworth Carter]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Sept 7, CANA -- Some members of the Dominica Labour Party (DLP) favour an accommodation with other opposition parties to jointly contest the next general election here.

A joint executive consultation of three constituency branches of the DLP adopted a resolution welcoming the need for "a mutual electoral accommodation with the alliance at the next general election." The alliance here refers to the leftist Dominica Liberation Movement (DLM).

The resolution also stated: "This is in an effort to minimise opposition conflict at the next election."

Another position adopted at the consultation was the approval of acceptance of "all genuine opposition politicians or supporters of the policies of democratic socialism to become members of the party."

There has been no indication that such a position has met with the wide-spread support of other constituency branches of the DLP, which is now headed by former Prime Minister Oliver Seraphin The deputy leader is another former prime minister, Patrick John.

The DLM had been calling for an "alliance" of all opposition parties to oust the ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) at the next general election.

There are two other opposition political parties here, the United Dominica Labour Party headed by former Finance Minister Michael Douglas and the Dominica Progressive Force led by businessman Lennard Baptista. Both parties are break-away factions of the Dominica Labour Party, which recently remerged with the unification of labour factions headed by Seraphin and John.

GRENADA

COARD SEES CARICOM PROBLEMS AS POLITICAL

FL092040 Bridgetown CANA in English 1828 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sept 9, CANA -- Grenada's deputy prime minister, Bernard Coard, sees the most serious problem facing the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) as being of a political nature rather than the pressing economic realities of the region.

Coard identified the political problem as "imperialist intervention behind the curtain" in the affairs of the Community, formed in 1973 to harmonize relations between the English-speaking countries of the region.

Without giving a name, he accused "a very powerful neighbour" of always trying to manipulate some of the Caricom countries like puppets on a string in order to disrupt and destroy the regional integration movement.

Stating that the Caricom member countries were becoming more aware of the danger posed by this country, Coard said: "We have to be always vigilant, because imperialism would use every opportunity to try and destroy the unity of developing countries."

His comments were taken as reference to the United States, which the left-leaning Grenada Government has consistently accused of trying to bring pressure on Caricom member countries to isolate Grenada, the only member of the community without an elected government. [Words indistinct] which unite the Community were greater than those which divide the movement.

He referred to a trade impasse sparked off earlier this year by Jamaica's decision to impose a two-tier currency exchange system which brought intra-regional trading to a virtual standstill.

Barbados responded to the Jamaican move by floating its dollar against the Jamaican currency and Trinidad and Tobago placed all goods coming into the oil-rich republic on license before the impasse was resolved at a hurriedly called mini-summit in Bridgetown.

Said Coard: "I think we are going to continue to have our little stormy sessions and our little [words indistinct] hard bargaining in order to get a lot of things done."

COMPULSORY POLITICAL CLASSES BOOK NEAR RELEASE

FL092030 Bridgetown CANA in English 1850 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sept 9, CANA -- The government-run "Radio Free Grenada" has reported that the first draft of a book aimed at guiding political education classes in the country is expected to be completed this month. According to the radio, the publication is being put together by a committee of full-time tutors of the state-sponsored political education classes which take place at government ministries, state enterprises, and in some private sector establishments.

The radio said that the book is expected to explain to those persons attending these classes concepts such as internationalism, imperialism, and people's democracy. "It would also seek to give greater clarification to workers who have been trying to obtain further understanding of issues such as the meaning of non-alignment and why Grenada is an anti-imperialist country," it added.

The left-leaning Grenada Government said that the aim of these classes is to raise the level of knowledge and political consciousness of Grenadians and to increase efficiency and productivity as well as to develop a greater sense of patriotism. The political classes, the government said, are compulsory, and courses taken by government employees in these sessions would be one of the factors to be considered by the authorities when they meet to approve workers' increments and recommendations for promotion.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT CLAMPS DOWN ON AIRLINE DRUG SMUGGLING

FL092300 Bridgetown CANA in English 2212 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 9, CANA -- The Jamaica Government, concerned about the use of its airline for the smuggling of marijuana to the United States, has come up with tough measures to stamp out the act.

According to the transport minister, Pearnel Charles, Air Jamaica has been instructed to refuse all cargo from persons known or suspected to be involved in drug trafficking from the island, and trained dogs are being posted at the two international airports to help with drug detection.

Charles disclosed here Thursday that the detection of marijuana and other drugs in Air Jamaica cargo to the USA had been sufficient for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency to put the airlines personnel under "special surveillance." He warned, too, that Air Jamaica was in jeopardy of losing its licences to fly to the USA because of the drug trafficking. The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board recently warned domestic and international airliners to tighten on drug smuggling or risk being grounded.

The minister disclosed that 4,000 pounds of marijuana was recently found stuffed in 6,600 pounds of pumpkins arriving in Miami. U.S. drug officials estimated that 10 percent of all the marijuana used in the United States comes from this Caribbean island.

"The government will not allow this abuse of the facilities of Air Jamaica to continue, for this will not only jeopardise the future of the airline but will cast serious suspicion on the majority of Jamaicans who travel by Air Jamaica and are not engaged in such illegal acts."